

FBIS

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NAKASONE, ABE ARRIVE IN MOSCOW FOR FUNERAL

OW130144 Tokyo KYODO In English 0005 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 13 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Ministry Yasuhiro Nakasone, accompanied by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, arrived here Tuesday night to attend the state funeral for Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. Soviet Vice Premier Yakov P. Ryabov was on hand to greet Nakasone as he arrived from Tokyo by a chartered plane.

Speaking to reporters at his Moscow hotel room, Nakasone said, "I'd like to see (new Soviet Communist Party leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev) if possible," expressing hope that Japan-Soviet relations will be promoted.

Nakasone is scheduled to meet separately with U.S. Vice President George Bush, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who are all here to represent their country at the funeral.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SEEKS HALT TO ATTACKS IN GULF

OW120931 Tokyo KYODO In English 0759 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO -- A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official separately summoned the Iranian and Iraqi envoys Tuesday to call for an immediate halt to attacks on civilian targets. Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also urged the two warring countries to promote an exchange and release of prisoners of war, a ministry official said.

Yanagiya met Iranian Ambassador 'Abdol Rahim Govahi in the morning and Iraqi Ambassador Mohammad Amin al-Jaff in the afternoon to convey the Japanese request. The ministry official said Yanagiya strongly requested to Al-Jaff that Iraq not attack the Iran-Japan petrochemical complex whose completion has been delayed by the Persian Gulf War.

The vice foreign minister renewed Japan's call for a deescalation of the Iran-Iraq conflict following recent air raids on Iranian and Iraqi cities.

Meeting separately with Yanagiya, the Iranian and Iraqi ambassadors emphasized that their countries are prepared to halt such attacks on densely populated areas if the other is willing to do so, according to the ministry source. The source also hinted after the meetings that Tehran and Baghdad are likely to comply with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's appeal for a halt to assaults on civilian targets.

"The latest series of air raids would gradually subside," the source said without elaboration.

Yanagiya raised the POW issue in connection with a recent U.N. report that said both Iran and Iraq are mistreating each other's prisoners of war in violation of the Geneva Convention. Foreign Ministry spokesman Yoshio Hatano issued a special statement on the POW issue on March 5, calling on the two Gulf states to "strictly observe" the convention.

AGREEMENT WITH U.S. TO CONTINUE MEDICAL TALKS

OW121335 Tokyo KYODO In English 1207 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO -- Japan and the United States Tuesday agreed to continue subcabinet-level talks on ways to promote Japanese imports of American medical supplies and equipment after exchanging information and opinions on the broad issues in their first one-day sectoral talks, Japanese officials said.

United States Deputy Trade Representative Michael Smith, who led the American party, asked Japan to improve its import conditions in seven "problem areas" during the five-hour discussion in a bid to increase exports of "highly competitive American medical products" into a "promising" Japanese market, the officials said.

The Japanese side, led by Vice Minister of Health and Welfare Hitoshi Yoshimura, told the U.S. side that Japan will make efforts to solve the seven problems referred to, including Japan's present refusal to accept foreign clinical data ignoring racial differences, the officials said. The American side also explained its intention of taking a MOSS (market-oriented, sector-selective) approach to better market access of American products in four specific areas, telecommunications equipment, electronics, forest products and medical supplies and equipment, agreed to between President Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in their last meeting in Los Angeles in early January, they said.

The seven demands raised by the U.S. also included: shortening of the period required for approving "in vitro diagnosis reagents," early approval of changes of location for the production of medical instruments, and a simpler system for dealing with minor product modifications of medical supplies and equipment, the officials said. The others were: reapproval of American medical goods when their Japanese importer changed its address, similar reapproval of American products when their producer changed its address, and inclusion of American medical makers in Japan's central pharmaceutical affairs council, an advisory body to the Ministry of Health and Welfare. The Japanese side told the U.S. that it will study the American proposals carefully and agreed to hold the next meeting in the near future, they said.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TALKS WITH U.S. RESUME

OW130149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0138 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO -- Japan and the United States resumed subcabinet-level talks Wednesday at the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo to find ways for solving issues related to the opening of the Japanese telecommunication market. Japan is represented by Moriya Koyama, vice minister of posts and telecommunications, while Michael B. Smith, deputy U.S. Trade representative, heads the American delegation.

The second round subcabinet-level meeting will take up the issues the two sides failed to agree on in previous negotiations, government sources said. Among the pending issues is a question of how to deal with value-added network (VAN) services. Japan hopes to settle the issue by making registration procedures for starting the business as simple and clear as possible, the sources said.

In a related development, Koyama is to meet with Lionel Olmer, U.S. commerce under-secretary arriving in Japan Wednesday evening, to exchange views on the standards and certification regarding telecommunication equipment, according to the sources.

SOVIET FISHING VESSEL'S VISIT RAISES PROTEST

OW130103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Shiogama, Miyagi Pref., March 13 KYODO -- A Soviet fishing boat arrived here Wednesday morning for two days of rest for its 88 crew members as hundreds of Japanese rightist group members from across the country were chanting anti-Soviet slogans. About 1,500 policemen were placed on alert. Six patrol boats and light airplanes were put into action as the 3,147-ton Novopskov steamed into the port, 350 kilometers north of Tokyo.

The port call was made as part of a Soviet request for access to Japanese ports for replenishment of supplies and rest of Soviet fishermen operating in Pacific coastal waters off Japan's northern coast.

The Tokyo government accepted the request to break the deadlock in Japan-Soviet fishery negotiations.

At present, Shiogama is the only Japanese port open for Soviet fishermen who were allowed to visit Onahama, south of Shiogama, last year. Residents in the city complained of Soviet port calls because they were harassed by wild anti-Soviet activities of rightist groups.

Police arrested two members of a rightist group who attempted to break through a police blockade in a station wagon.

FUKUDA IN BRAZIL FOR PRESIDENT'S INAUGURATION

OW130107 Tokyo KYODO in English 0032 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 12 KYODO -- Former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda arrived at Rio de Janeiro Tuesday to represent Japan in the inauguration ceremony of new Brazilian President Tancredo de Almeida Neves, scheduled to be held in Brasilia Friday. Fukuda, chairman of the Japan-Brazil Parliamentary League, is to leave here for Brasilia Wednesday. After the inauguration, Fukuda will fly into Sao Paulo Saturday and leave for home via Rio de Janeiro next Tuesday.

OFFICIAL DENIES SDF NUCLEAR WARFARE EDUCATIONAL

OW121337 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO -- Japan's senior Self-Defense Force (SDF) officers receive "very elementary" education on nuclear strategy, an SDF official said Tuesday. The official, however, denied that Japan's SDF officers get any education on how to fight a nuclear war.

"Since we are not allowed to possess nuclear weapons, how can we conduct any research and study taking the use of nuclear weapons as premise," the official said. The SDF official, who wished to remain anonymous, was commenting on allegations by the Japan Communist Party that the Defense Agency is conducting nuclear warfare education for the senior SDF officers.

Koichiro Ueda, a Communist dietman, grilled the government at an upper house Budget Committee Tuesday on allegations that Japan's SDF had been conducting nuclear education in the late 1950's. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone promised an investigation.

The SDF officer said the basic nuclear defense education was limited to three hours out of a total 1,200 hours in the advanced SDF course. He said the course is based on very elementary knowledge of the capability of nuclear weapons and U.S. and Soviet nuclear strategies.

KIM IL-SONG MOURNS DEATH OF K.U. CHERNENKO

SK121545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 12 (KCNA) -- Upon receiving the sad news of the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with party and state leading cadres, visited the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on March 12 and expressed deep condolences.

He was accompanied by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces. He was also accompanied by Comrade Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-presidents of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrades Ho Tam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Chon Mun-sop, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the State Control Commission; Comrade Choe Yong-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee; and Comrade An Sung-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee.

A wreath sent by Comrade Kim Il-song was placed beneath a portrait of Comrade K.U. Chernenko. Comrade Kim Il-song, together with the party and state leading cadres, observed a moment's silence in memory of Comrade K.U. Chernenko and expressed deep condolences to Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov and offered words of consolation. Comrade Kim Il-song made the following entry in the mourners' book:

"I express deep condolences on the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

"Comrade K.U. Chernenko was an outstanding activist of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet state and a staunch fighter for communism and peace who had devoted his whole life to the sacred struggle to safeguard the gains of the October Revolution, strengthen the party, consolidate the Soviet state system and achieve the unity of the socialist countries and the cohesion of the international communist movement.

"Comrade K.U. Chernenko, a close friend of the Korean people, fully supported and encouraged our people in the just struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and greatly contributed to expanding and developing onto a new higher stage the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the parties, countries and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. "Although Comrade K.U. Chernenko died, his exploits will remain long."

The hall was in an atmosphere of deep condolences.

Officials Visit Soviet Embassy

SK130711 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] On the occasion of the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the Administration Council, the committees and ministries of this Administration Council, and central agencies visited the Soviet Embassy in our country and offered their condolences today.

Participating in the condolence visit were Comrade Peak Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and deputy minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrades Kong Chin-tae, Hong Song-yong, Cho Se-ung, and Kim Pok-sin, candidate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Choe Kwang, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Fisheries Committee; Comrades So Kwan-hui and Pak Nam-ki, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; department chiefs of the WPK Central Committee; committee chairmen and ministers of the Administration Council; responsible functionaries from central agencies; from workers organizations; from educational, cultural, scientific, public health, and press sectors; from friendship organizations; government agencies, plants, and enterprises in Pyongyang; and functionaries from relevant sectors.

The participants laid wreaths before the portrait of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in the names of the WPK Central Committee; the DPRK Central People's Committee; the Administration Council; the Ministries of the People's Armed Forces, Foreign Affairs, Public Security; the Fisheries, Agricultural, and Light Industry Committees; the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Communications, External Economic Affairs, Railways, Public Health, Building Materials [as heard], Land and Sea Transportation; the Education Committee; the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; the GFTUK Central Committee; the LSWYK Central Committee; the Korean National Peace Committee; the Central Committee of the Korea-USSR Friendship Association; and various other agencies. The participants then paid a silent tribute to the deceased.

Officials Send Condolences

SK131040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 13 (KCNA) -- Premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san sent a message of condolence to N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The message says that Comrade K.U. Chernenko, an outstanding activist of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, made a great contribution to the cause of consolidating the Soviet state and social system, increasing the economic power of the country, completing a developed socialist society and defending peace and security in Europe and the world.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko greatly contributed to developing onto a high stage the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples and actively supported and encouraged our people in the struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the message notes.

In conclusion it says that although Comrade K.U. Chernenko passed away, in his exploits will remain long in the hearts of our people.

On the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sam and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop sent messages of condolence respectively to Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and to L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

O Chin-u Condolence Letter

SK130349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 13 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of condolence to Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, minister of defence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In the message he expresses, upon hearing the sad news of the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, deep condolences to the minister of defence and, through him, to the officers and men of the Soviet Army and the bereaved family of the deceased.

The message says: Comrade K.U. Chernenko, an outstanding activist of the Soviet party and state, dedicated his whole life to the cause of defending the gains of the October Revolution, increasing the country's defence capabilities, opposing imperialism and defending peace and security in Europe and the world.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko actively supported and encouraged the Korean people in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and greatly contributed to expanding and developing onto a new higher stage of relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet people and Armies on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian.

CHERNENKO FUNERAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR

SK130411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 12 (KCNA) -- A DPRK party and government delegation led by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Moscow today by plane to attend the funeral of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

It was met at the airport by N. Ryzhkov and K. Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; V. Dymshits, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; and other officials concerned.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL MOURNS CHERNENKO'S DEATH

SK130529 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 12 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 13 March editorial: "We Express Deep Condolences Over the Death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko"]

[Text] Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died, to our sorrow, on 10 March, from illness. On hearing the sad news of the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the Korean people share the sorrow of the fraternal people of the Soviet Union and express deep condolences to them.

The death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is a great loss not only to the people of the Soviet Union but also to the people of Korea and socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has made immortal achievements for the Soviet party and state and socialism and the international communist movement.

Born on 24 September 1911 of a peasant family in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, he engaged in labor from the time he was young, and became a member of the CPSU and participated in Komsomol and party work. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko worked in important positions in the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and was engaged in activities as a member of the CPSU Central Committee, candidate member and full member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and as a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was an outstanding activist of the CPSU and the Soviet state who devoted his whole life to the sacred struggle to safeguard the gains of the October Revolution, to strengthen the party, to consolidate the Soviet state and social system, and to achieve the unity of the socialist countries and the cohesion of the international communist movement, and was a staunch fighter for socialism and peace.

Faithful to the cause of Lenin, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, after holding the supreme post of the Soviet party and state, has made an active effort for and great contribution to the cause of increasing the economic power and defense capacity of the country, completing the building of developed socialism, promoting the well-being of the Soviet people, opposing imperialism, preventing a new world war, and defending the peace and security of Europe and the world.

Throughout his career, because of his devoted work for the party, the working class, and the people, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko received the high respect and trust of the Soviet working class and people. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, as a close friend of the Korean people, has made a great effort for and great contribution to strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, countries, and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union. He actively supported our people's just struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors connected with each other by a river, and the peoples of the two countries are close revolutionary comrades struggling together for a common ideal and objective. The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have long since formed a firm friendship as class brothers through a common struggle to oppose imperialism and to win victory in the socialist and communist cause under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, countries, and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are developing well with each passing day. In particular, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in May of last year and the meetings between the respected and beloved leader and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko were historical events that placed the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship on a new higher stage and were a great demonstration of the solidity of the militant fraternity and revolutionary unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union. We are glad that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, countries, and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are being solidified and developed with each passing day, and are convinced that such relations will develop further and well.

Although Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has passed away, the noble achievements which he has made will remain long in the hearts of the Soviet people, the Korean people, and the world's progressive people. The Soviet people, converting the sorrow felt at losing their party and state leader into strength and fighting will, and firmly rallying around their party's Central Committee, are resolved to register new exploits in socialist and communist construction. We sincerely wish the CPSU and the Soviet people more brilliant success in the struggle to further strengthen and develop the Soviet state, to complete developed socialism, and to defend world peace and the security of mankind.

MEETING OF MAC SECURITY OFFICERS CONVENED

SK121530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Kaesong March 12 (KCNA) -- A security officers meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom today, at which our side lodged protest with the U.S. imperialist aggressors for increasing tensions in the Panmunjom conference room area these days in wanton violation of the armistice agreement and agreed points between the two sides and called the enemy side to account.

According to the statement of the security officer of our side, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, at around 00:55 March 9, passed by the military demarcation line marker 0100 with the automatic rifle M-16 and entered the building of his side situated southeast of the MAC conference room. On the 12th, the day when a security officers meeting was held, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops brought an automatic weapon into their duty officers' room by the MAC conference room. Earlier, on March 8, enemy guards obstructed the performance of duty by personnel of our side, playing a searchlight on our side's three posts several times. Besides, the enemy threatened our side's guards, shouting and brandishing fists at them, and brought more armed personnel than the designated number into the joint security area. The security officer of our side warned that if such criminal acts of the enemy continued, the security and order in the area would be seriously threatened and the situation would grow more strained. Stressing that the security in the conference room area was more important than anywhere else, he said the enemy side should investigate the afore-said provocations and violations and take responsible measures lest such criminal acts should be committed again.

Meeting With U.S. Proposed

SK131045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Kaesong March 13 (KCNA) -- Our side to the Military Armistice Commission proposed today to the U.S. side to hold the 428th meeting of the MAC at 11 hours on March 18, 1985.

CPRF WHITE PAPER ON 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISES

SK110425 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] The CPRF has issued the following white paper exposing the criminal wicked inside story of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are escalating such exercises with each passing year:

The U.S. imperialists, along with the puppets, have been staging the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise in South Korea since early February. This is the 10th military exercise which the U.S. imperialists have staged in South Korea under the name of "Team Spirit." This military exercise, in which approximately 200,000 personnel, including the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, the continental United States, and the Pacific, and the South Korean puppet army, are participating, is unprecedented in terms of the equipment and personnel to be mobilized, and its scope and diversity of operations. It is an extremely adventuresome war game. Because of this, the hard-won North-South dialogue has been stopped and the situation on the Korean peninsula and in Asia is becoming further aggravated.

All peace-loving peoples of Asia and the world who love justice and peace are sternly denouncing the criminal war game of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and are strongly demanding that they stop it immediately. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are attempting to cheat world public opinion, describing this war game as a non-provocative annual event and as a defensive exercise to cope with the so-called threat of southward invasion.

The CPRF is issuing this white paper, condemning the criminal inside story of the "Team Spirit" war games which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are escalating with each passing year.

1. Escalation of the "Team Spirit" Joint Military Exercises

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, which the U.S. imperialists, along with the South Korean puppets, are staging, began in 1976 in the wake of the "Focus Lens Operation" in 1969 and the "Freedom Bolt Operation" in 1971. In their early stage, these were small-scale exercises in which the United States carried out emergency airlift of its troops from the continental United States to South Korea. But the U.S. imperialists are escalating these exercises step by step every year.

Above all, the U.S. imperialists are systematically increasing the number of the military personnel for the mobilization of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises: 46,000, including 6,000 U.S. troops, in 1976; 87,000, including 13,000 U.S. troops, in 1977; 118,000, including 45,000 U.S. troops, in 1978; approximately 140,000, including 56,000 U.S. troops, in 1979; 160,000, including 54,000 U.S. troops, in 1980; 161,500, including 61,500 U.S. troops, in 1981; approximately 169,000, including 61,600 U.S. troops, in 1982; 191,700, including 73,000 U.S. troops, in 1983; and 207,500, including 60,000 U.S. troops, in 1984. This year, too, approximately 200,000 regular military personnel are participating in such an exercise. The number of military personnel who have participated in the exercises has increased by more than 4.5 times during the past 10 years.

The U.S. imperialists also use the reserve Armed Forces -- as well as the regular Armed Forces -- in these exercises and are further increasing their number.

In 1978; for the first time, reserve forces numbering 10,000 were mobilized in the "Team Spirit" exercise. Ultimately, as many as some 307,000 military personnel were actually mobilized in the "Team Spirit-84" military exercise. It is a matter of common sense that one can wage an entire war with approximately 300,000 military personnel.

At best, approximately 100,000 military personnel were mobilized, respectively, in the "Rimpac" joint military exercise, in which 5 nations, including the United States, participated in the preceding period, and the NATO joint military exercise, in which 15 countries participated. In view of this, the "Team Spirit" exercises go far beyond the category of general exercises. This shows that they are indeed very dangerous in nature.

The U.S. imperialists are also mobilizing various kinds of up-to-date weapons and equipment necessary for modern warfare for the "Team Spirit" exercises and are systematically reinforcing them.

In the early stage, the "Team Spirit" exercises were basically focused on exercises using weapons for (?landing operations). But now, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are mobilizing almost all maneuverable military equipment of various kinds, including tactical nuclear weapons and the weapons of mass destruction, which they possess. According to the data disclosed by the U.S. and South Korean publications alone, up-to-date aircraft of various kinds, including B-52 strategic bombers and F-16 fighters, and vast equipment, including aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, landing craft, supply ships, and tankers are being thrown into the "Team Spirit" exercises. As for ground equipment, most military equipment, such as missiles of various kinds, various guns, including 8-inch self-propelled guns and 155-mm howitzers, M-60 tanks, amphibious vehicles, and armored personnel carriers -- which the U.S. Army possesses -- are being thrown into the exercises.

In particular, the aircraft, including F-15 fighter-bombers, which have been mobilized since the "Team Spirit-80" military exercise, and the F-16 fighter-bombers and F-4D fighters, which have been mobilized since the "Team Spirit-82" military exercise, have increased exorbitantly in number every year. Thus, the number of aircraft mobilized for these exercises increased from 262 in 1978 to 700 in 1981, according to the May 1981 edition of South Korean magazine ANJON POJANG [SECURITY].

Unprecedentedly, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise of the U.S. Pacific Fleet participated in the "Team Spirit-83" military exercise, carrying more than 200 nuclear weapons, including nuclear bombs, nuclear missiles, and nuclear depth bombs. UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters -- up-to-date large-scale transport planes of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces -- and A-10 aerial close support fighters were mobilized in the "Team Spirit-84" military exercise.

The U.S. imperialists, who already introduced approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons into South Korea in the mid-1970's, are throwing, on a large scale, even equipment for dropping and launching nuclear weaponry into the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. During the "Team Spirit-79" military exercise, they deployed, along the front lines Lance missiles -- which are used for carrying neutron bombs -- and staged exercises of firing at the northern half of the republic. During the "Team Spirit-81" military exercise, they staged a military exercise on a large scale based on the assumption of a nuclear war at an airbase in Ulsan.

In particular, during this year's exercise, they have introduced even the special unit called the Green Berets, which have long trained for carrying nuclear knapsacks, thereby staging even an exercise of devils in which the Green Berets directly infiltrate into the rear area of the other side, carrying nuclear knapsacks, kill everyone, burn everything, and destroy everything.

This clearly shows that the "Team Spirit" exercises are not only large-scale comprehensive mobile exercises for modern warfare but also the most dangerous exercise for a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists are extending the length of the exercise every year, too: 10 days in 1976; 15 days in 1977; 17 days in 1978; 18 days in 1979; 50 days in 1980; 69 days in 1981; 73 days in 1982; 75 days in 1983; and 76 days in 1984. This year, too, the U.S. imperialists plan to stage the "Team Spirit" exercise from February to mid-April. In the long run, the length of the exercises has increased by 7.6 times during the past 10 years.

The U.S. imperialists' extension of the exercise period this way is aimed at having those troops be deployed in an emergency to prepare themselves for a future war which is expected to be a short war. Moreover, the extension of the war exercise period to more than 2 months is a matter that should not be overlooked in light of the U.S. imperialists' recent increasing of the quantities of war materials stockpiled by the U.S. ground forces occupying South Korea to a 60-day supply, a 2.5-fold increase compared with the past, and in light of the fact that the U.S. President can exercise the authority to wage a war limited to 60 days according to South Korean radio No 1 report dated 25 February 1982, and the May edition of the South Korean magazine ANJON POJANG.

All these facts well show that the U.S. imperialists have attached great significance to the "Team Spirit" exercise and expanded this exercise in a step-by-step manner and that the rascals' war exercise rackets have reached a very dangerous phase.

2. Real War Exercises in Accordance With a Strategy for a Short Offensive War

While expanding the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit" in a step-by-step manner, the U.S. imperialists have annually changed the nature of this military exercise into one which is much more offensive. Having conducted this exercise with the combination of defensive and offensive operations, the U.S. imperialists began to conduct an overall offensive operation in 1981.

The May edition of the South Korean magazine ANJON POJANG said: By the time "Team Spirit-79" was conducted, there was a doubt whether this exercise was a sort of supplementary measure for troop withdrawal with the plan for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea as a background. It is true that, during the period of the Carter administration, the United States sought a mobile strategy, a strategy for mobile deployment with the use of quick strike forces, rather than the deployment of ground troops at overseas bases. Since the inauguration of the Reagan administration, however, the importance of overseas military bases, including South Korea, has been accentuated once again, and the position and nature of the "Team Spirit" exercise have been upgraded. The strengthening of the "Team Spirit" exercise not only represents a change in defense strategy but also shows that South Korea has been upgraded to a status on par with NATO. Thus, the so-called defense strategy pursued during the period of the Carter regime openly changed to an offensive strategy during the period of the Reagan regime.

Appearing at the site of the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit" in March 1983, traitor Chon Tu-hwan said: Whereas past exercises assumed a passive nature with emphasis placed on defense, the exercise that is being staged now has developed into a positive, offensive one with emphasis placed on offensive operations. This differs from the past according to HAEON HANMINBO, a Korean newspaper in the United States dated 1 January 1984.

When we examine the contents of this exercise, the ratio of offense and defense is 8 to 1. This offensive strategy used by the U.S. imperialists in the "Team Spirit" military exercise simulates all the republic becoming a battleground without drawing a distinction between the frontline and the rear area through the mobilization of conventional, nuclear weapons, and atomic means in an integrated and in a 3-dimensional manner. This strategy is based on a 3-day war strategy with emphasis placed on a nuclear strike.

On 22 June 1983, Sennewald said that an integrated forward defense will be the basis and that an attack will be launched deep against North Korea, if necessary. This was based on the tactical concept clarified in the basic manual "Operations" prepared by the U.S. Army in August 1982. This concept is called air-ground battle. The concept of this air-ground battle is aimed at launching an all-out attack against all corridors of the enemy with the use of mobility and firepower.

To achieve this end, conventional and nuclear weapons and atomic war means are used in an integrated and 3-dimensional manner, and battlegrounds expand naturally. All of the Korean territory -- from the Military Demarcation Line to Pyongyang, to Hamhung, to the China-Korea border -- will become a battleground according to the 33d edition of the Japanese magazine GUNJI KENKYU published in 1983. This proves that the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit" is an offensive exercise from beginning to end and is a preliminary war designed to attack the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialists have adapted the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit" to a short war. Today, the U.S. imperialists have adapted a plan for an aggressive nuclear war called the plans for a 9-day and a 3-day war to the "Team Spirit" exercise. Since 1980, the "Team Spirit" exercise has been conducted in three stages -- deployment, actual exercise, and restoration. While the long period of one month and a half is set for the first stage of this exercise, deployment, a 3-dimensional offensive operation by Army, Naval, and Air Force troops and special task forces is to be conducted in the second stage in less than 7 to 10 days. This implies that the "Team Spirit" exercise is conducted in accordance with a strategy for a short war with emphasis placed on a nuclear strike.

An overseas Korean magazine said: Despite the fact that the "Team Spirit" exercise is conducted for more than 2 months through the deployment of vast forces, the second stage of this exercise -- the period of actual exercise -- takes less than 1-2 weeks. This is the result of the lesson of Vietnam that, if a war assumes a protracted nature, it will cause great damage not only militarily but also politically and economically according to the June 1983 edition of the magazine TONGIL PYONGNON.

This is proven by the clamorous remarks made on 30 July 1982 by Scott, then deputy commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea, that he would conclude a war favorably in a short period by destroying military logistic bases in North Korea in an emergency through the use of total forces according to the 1984 June edition of the magazine TONGIL PYONGNON.

In addition to this, the U.S. imperialists have annually made the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit" close to a real war. While clamorously referring to the experience of the past Korean war, they have positively conducted amphibious and field mobile exercises. They have gradually attached importance to night combat. While conducting an exercise designed to adapt U.S. soldiers to Korean weather, the U.S. imperialists have conducted a survival exercise designed to adapt them to mountain warfare by making them survive for 7 days in forests with a 3-day food supply.

The U.S. imperialists have annually deployed in South Korea the 2d U.S. Infantry Division, the 25th U.S. Infantry Division, the 7th U.S. Infantry Division, and the 3d U.S. Marine Corps Division from South Korea, Japan, and the U.S. mainland, and used them for a joint offensive tactical exercise against the northern half of the republic. This is aimed at gaining experience for a real war.

The U.S. imperialists have moved the site of the exercise to the area north of the Han River -- to the area south of the Military Demarcation Line -- from the area south of the Han River. They have then actually designated this area as a starting position of attack for northward invasion. Knowing that many casualties will occur during the exercise, they have strengthened the real war exercise by using the method of waging offensive and defensive wars without a script according to the 1981 May and 1983 May editions of the South Korean magazine ANJON POJANG.

The U.S. imperialists' strategy for an attack against the northern half of the republic has actually reached the stage of completion through the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit," and their plan for a short war has already approached a practical stage. Bearing this in mind, Sennewald, local commander of the "Team Spirit" exercise and former commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea, said at an inaugural ceremony on 4 June 1982 that, in order to make our preparations, good plans and accurate information should be formulated and collected in peace time and that, while in the post of commander, he would regard completing a preparatory posture as his first aim reported South Korean Radio No 1, on 4 June 1982.

The U.S. imperialists plan to complete a concept for an offensive strategy based on the U.S. Army's tactical doctrine by conducting the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit." The 2 January 1984 issue of HAEOE HANMINBO, published in the United States, said: An air-ground war, a tactical doctrine determined by the U.S. Army in August 1982, was applied to "Team Spirit-83." In short, the aim of this air-ground war is to win victory in a war by thoroughly conducting an offensive tactical operation through extensive use of a powerful and a highly mobile combat force. The complete implementation of this tactical plan will be seen in 1986.

All these facts show that the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit" is by no means an annual exercise and that this exercise is not the nonprovocative and defensive exercise advertised by the U.S. imperialists. In connection with this, a Japanese magazine said: The "Team Spirit" exercise is virtually a real-war-type and provocative military exercise in various ways. This exercise is nothing but an exercise designed for a war of northward invasion. Accordingly, we cannot treat this as an annual function.

The joint military exercise called "Team Spirit" staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is an offensive tactical exercise against the northern half of the republic from beginning to end. The provocateurs will be unable to conceal this, no matter what trick they may use.

3. The "Team Spirit" Exercise and a Tripartite Military Alliance

The U.S. imperialists have used the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit" as an important means of completing a tripartite military alliance. Because of this, the danger of the "Team Spirit" war exercise has increased further.

The foundation for concocting a tripartite military alliance has been laid with the signing of an agreement for guaranteeing security between the United States and Japan and an agreement for mutual defense between the United States and South Korea, and virtual military alliances have been formed with the U.S. imperialists as the axis.

"Such being the case, the remaining issue is to make South Korea and Japan take joint military action through the completion of a joint military action through the completion of a joint tactical plan between them. The U.S. Imperialists are trying to settle this issue through the "Team Spirit" exercise. The U.S. imperialists are, above all, trying to realize the uniformity of a tactical command system between the United States, Japan, and South Korea through the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit."

At a 3 February press conference on the commencement of the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-83," Ikle, under secretary of the U.S. Department of Defense, said that joint activities will be strengthened to achieve cooperation among allies like Japan and South Korea, and to maintain a collective defense system through realizing uniformity according to the 4 February 1983 Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN.

In his testimony before the U.S. Congress in October 1982, Long, then commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, stressed that tripartite integration among the United States, Japan, and South Korea should be established as an extension of the U.S.-Japan security treaty and the U.S.-South Korea mutual defense treaty by developing Japan-South Korea relations into relations of military alliance on the basis of strengthening the military cooperation between them.

Proceeding from these demands of the U.S. imperialists, the operational command system of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces has been integrated into the command system of the U.S. forces and an integrated system of command, control, communications, and intelligence -- which is called the C-31 system -- has been established.

For this, Charles Donnelly, former commander of the U.S. forces in Japan, said that the U.S. forces and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are maintaining liaison at all levels of staff and command for joint studies and mutual cooperation, KYODO reported on 5 October 1983.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists have further perfected the integration of the operational system between the United States and Japan by instructing Japan to establish a central command post as the center for the integrated command and control of the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self-Defense Forces of Japan. This central command post is closely linked with the C-31 facilities -- the nuclear strategy of the United States.

The integration of the central command post of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the C-31 facilities of the U.S. forces means that an integrated system has been established between the Japanese prime minister, the director general of the Japanese Defense Agency, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, and the chiefs of staff of the ground, maritime, and air Self-Defense Forces of Japan on the Japanese side and the commander of the U.S. forces in Japan, the commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, and the U.S. President, who can press the button to launch a nuclear attack on the U.S. side.

Military commentators said that it is inevitable for Japan to become a concentrated point in case of emergency because the C-31 system of Japan has been completely placed under the command of the U.S. forces according to Japanese magazines SHUKAN KENDAI and SEKAI in December 1983.

With the realization of the integration of the operational command system with Japan by the U.S. imperialists, who have placed South Korea under their operational command system, the integration of a comprehensive joint operational command system between Japan and South Korea, with the United States as its main axis, has been completed.

The U.S. maneuvers for the realization of a tripartite military alliance through the "Team Spirit" military exercises have been more rapidly accelerated in recent years in particular.

On the eve of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in 1983, the U.S. imperialists expanded the scope of the military operations of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to broader areas, including the Korean peninsula, in response to the requirement for the formation of a tripartite military alliance. Since then, a joint military exercise between the United States and Japan has been constantly staged in these operational areas.

At a U.S.-Japanese conference held in January 1983, the issue of blocking the three straits, including the Korean Strait, was discussed and the issue of establishing an area extending 1,000 miles into the Pacific as a U.S.-Japan joint operational area was agreed upon. This has made it possible for Japan to establish not only its own territorial waters but also Korean territorial waters as its own operational areas and to stage joint operations with the U.S. imperialist forces and the South Korean puppet army in these areas.

In the "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercise staged right after this conspiratorial conference, blockade operations involving the four straits were virtually staged by the United States, Japan, and the South Korean puppets.

Synchronizing with the Korea Strait blockade operations staged by the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army in the South Sea of Korea in March 1983, an antisubmarine exercise was staged by the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force units in the vicinity of the Sedonai Sea of Japan near the Korea Strait.

The annual antisubmarine exercise of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, which had been staged in winter, has been staged in the period of the "Team Spirit" exercises, during which a joint antisubmarine exercise of the United States and South Korea has been staged since 1983. This vividly shows that this antisubmarine exercise of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces is to be staged within the framework of a joint exercise among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Last year, U.S. Air Force units, which participated in a joint exercise of the U.S. and Japanese air force units staged in February, participated in the "Team Spirit-84" joint exercise staged right after that. This shows that the U.S.-Japan joint air force exercise was part of the "Team Spirit-84" joint exercise. For the past 10 years, a U.S.-Japan joint exercise has been staged annually, synchronized with the period of the "Team Spirit" joint exercise. This is by no means accidental.

The "Team Spirit" joint exercises have used Japan as a launching base, sortie base, supply base, intermediary and transshipment base. Without utilizing bases in Japan, it is impossible for the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises to develop as they are today. Therefore, it can be concluded that the "Team Spirit" joint exercises are a virtual joint military exercise of the United States, Japan, and South Korea according to TONGIL PYONGNON, June 1984 issue.

The extensive utilization of military bases in Japan has increased every year in terms of size and scope under the excuse of providing convenience to the exercise. Many military personnel, including chiefs of staff of Japanese ground, maritime, and air force units, have actively participated in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in the name of observing the exercise. At the same time, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces have, directly or indirectly, been involved in maritime operational exercises, too.

On the other hand, officers of the South Korean puppet army have participated in U.S.-Japan joint military exercises under the same excuse and military intelligence has been exchanged regularly between Japan and South Korea.

All facts show that though a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea has not been stipulated in treaty form, its formation has already become an established fact. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are products of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy. The U.S. imperialists have always emphasized the importance of the Korean peninsula in the implementation of their Asian strategy and have regarded control of the Korean peninsula as an important task in U.S. policy toward Asia. Dominating the Korean peninsula as a bridgehead for controlling Asia is precisely the aim of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is causing an acute situation in which a new war may break out on the Korean peninsula. If a war breaks out in Korea, it can be expanded to Asia and the world as a nuclear war. This will not bring benefits to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Asia and Korea is an anachronistic delusion. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges should look straight at the trend, immediately stop the "Team Spirit" war racket, and completely withdraw all aggressive armed forces from South Korea. At the same time, they should come to the site of tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea to provide a precondition for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

The CPRF expresses the firm belief that all peace-loving people of the world will extend active support for and solidarity with our just struggle to check and frustrate the "Team Spirit" war racket of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and to resolve the Korean issue peacefully.

[Dated] 10 March 1985, Pyongyang

COMMERCE DELEGATION TO CHINA MEETS TIAN JIYUN

SK122341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2333 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing March 11 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier of the Chinese State Council Tian Jiyun Monday met the visiting commerce delegation of our country headed by Minister of Commerce Han Chang-kun at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Present on the occasion were the Chinese Minister of Commerce and the Korean ambassador to China. A conversation took place there in a friendly atmosphere.

KOREA HERALD DISCUSSES NEW SOVIET LEADERSHIP

SK130120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "New Kremlin Leadership"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has just named Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the youngest member of the Politburo, to replace the late Konstantin U. Chernenko as Communist Party chief. The appointment came only four hours after the announcement of Chernenko's death -- an indication that the transition may have been planned well in advance.

Gorbachev, 54, is the youngest man ever to rise to the top Soviet leadership position. This may mean a shift in power from the elderly elite to a younger generation. This is to say the Soviets have signaled the end of a Soviet leadership rooted in World War II and the Stalin era.

Gorbachev's rise was speculated about often during the long illness of Chernenko, who had the shortest tenure of a Soviet leader in history by staying in power only 13 months. Yet, the rapidity with which Gorbachev was made the Kremlin head took outsiders by surprise. Gorbachev's rise to power, therefore, is not totally in keeping with Soviet practice. Moreover, one must wonder whether his relative youth and charisma hold promise for a new era in superpower relations.

Despite the death of Chernenko, the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to open new arms talks as scheduled. In view of the global significance of arms control, they have been well advised to do so.

Exceptionally well-educated for a Soviet leader, Gorbachev has appeared as the apostle of change, anxious to shake up long-standing Soviet economic practices and introduce modern management methods and new technology. This has increased speculation that he might support a period of detente to allow greater concentration on internal affairs. Yet, some warn against liberal expectations of anyone who has made it to the top in Soviet politics.

At any rate, becoming of his reputation as a skillful and flexible organizer, Gorbachev, upon his appointment, said, "We are to achieve a decisive turn in transferring the national economy to the tracks of intensive development. We are bound to attain within the briefest period the most advanced scientific and technical positions."

Though internal and external policies are interrelated, we are more concerned about what Gorbachev's foreign policy will be. He said Moscow's course is peace and progress. Much is expected from his professed foreign policy goal of peace. The need for securing peace is becoming ever more acute at a time when the world remains vulnerable to the possibility of nuclear holocaust that could result from a superpower showdown.

Our anxiety for peace may be rooted in our experience of the Korean war and the stark reality that still exists -- the territorial division with an ever-militant North Korea across the truce line. Another war on the Korean peninsula would serve no one's interests as it would most likely trigger a global war. Things would be different from what they were in the early 1950s.

It would surely serve Moscow's interests to discourage the Pyongyang regime from plotting aggressive schemes against the South. At this juncture, Gorbachev's advocacy of peaceful coexistence in his inaugural speech draws attention.

During his visit to several Western countries in recent years, Gorbachev reportedly impressed Western officials with his professionalism and openness. This impression, no doubt, has led many to expect him to pursue a pragmatic course, though the old guard of the Politburo may stand in the way. Gorbachev used his speech to call for "a serious improvement" of relations with China, saying that, given reciprocity, this is quite possible. He is likely to chart a more realistic policy toward Beijing, although, as Western observers believe, he is unlikely to be adventurous in the foreign arena while going through the early transition. Thus he may prove a more formidable challenge to Washington than his predecessor. All possible developments must be scrutinized in safeguarding and advancing our interests.

COUNCIL TO GIVE PRIORITY TO RECONCILIATION

SK130325 Seoul YONHAP in English 1303 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 13 (OANA-YONHAP) -- In a bid to mark a turning point in the unification of the Korean peninsula toward the year 2000, the South Korean Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy plans to give priority in its work this year to further consolidating the foundation for democratic unification through national reconciliation. Under its plan, the council will emphasize strengthening council members' activities related to unification affairs, backing up positively the inter-Korean talks between Seoul and Pyongyang, and concentrating national strength to bring about peace, prosperity and unification on the peninsula based upon reconciliation and stability.

Kim Chang-sik, council secretary general, revealed the details of the plan in his briefing of President Chon Tu-hwan on the council's 1985 major policy programs at the presidential mansion, Chongwadae, Wednesday. The council, chaired by the president, was established in 1981 to advise the chief executive on the formulation of peaceful national unification policies. Kim said that the council will formulate a proper national unification view and will on the bipartisan and pan-national level through active publicity and dialogue between council members and representatives of various walks of life, including many from the post-war generation. He went on to say that the organization will also wage a movement to help make the people aware of the real intention behind North Korea's false peace offensive.

In an effort to make the international community gain a correct understanding of South Korea's formula for peaceful unification and North Korea's false peace offensive, the council will encourage more than 800 council members residing in 43 foreign countries, including the United States, Japan and Western European nations, to build up their unification publicity by means of seminars, public lecture meetings and other unification programs, he said. The council comprises more than 7,000 representatives from the spectrum of life.

MINISTRY DENIES REPORT ON U.S. AID REQUEST

SK130645 Seoul YONHAP in English 0643 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 13 (YONHAP) -- In connection with NEWSWEEK magazine's latest report that some U.S. Republican congressmen support the U.S. Government's efforts to persuade the nation's allies, such as South Korea, to provide Nicaraguan rebels with financial aid, a South Korean Foreign Ministry source said here Wednesday that the Korean Government has never received such requests nor does he know anything about them.

In a reference to the U.S. weekly news magazine's report, the source said that it is not worthy of comment. The source went on to say that even if the U.S. Government asks the Korean Government for such assistance, the assistance would not be considered at all.

CHON CALLS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CLEAN POLITICS

SK130134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Pusan -- President Chon Tu-hwan emphasized yesterday that the vicious political cycles that brought misfortune in the past should not be repeated. He stressed this point in his message to a rally held for the revamping of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's Pusan chapter. Kwak Chong-chol, who was elected chairman of the chapter, read the presidential message at the rally, held at the Citizen's Hall here.

Chon, who also heads the DJP, said continued efforts need to be made to solidify social stability. "We must not repeat the confrontation, agitation and irregularities that characterized politics of the past," he said. "We must develop and maintain an atmosphere of clean politics."

"We set a solid example of fairness in the recent election for the 12th National Assembly," the president said, adding that the election was an important step toward establishing a firm foundation for democracy in the country.

Chon said all DJP members should take pride in the public's trust in Korean democracy as demonstrated in the election. He asked party members to continue their efforts to fulfill the will of the people. By so doing they will strengthen their party organization, he said.

Nine other city and provincial chapters of the ruling party are currently being reorganized. The changes will be completed by next Monday.

No Tae-u, DJP chairman, attended yesterday's rally in Pusan, where three candidates of the ruling party lost in the Feb. 12 election. Referring to the losses, he said, "We cannot always win in elections. We must learn to reflect on our failures." No then referred to a proverb and said, "After rain, the soil hardens."

On the prospects of dialogue with the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] he said, "We have already opened our doors. We are prepared to have talks whenever the opposition party is ready." No noted that the NKDP is yet to name its key officials who will be involved in official talks with the DJP.

GOVERNMENT TO LEND SUPPORT TO BOLSTER TRADE

SK130335 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 13 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will select 1,300 small- and medium-sized enterprises and export firms in the nation for intensive support in an effort to cope with worsening trade circumstances internationally. The Ministry of Trade and Industry said Wednesday that the government has decided to select 1,000 promising small- and medium-sized companies well as about 300 export concerns this year for financial and other supports.

The export companies will be selected from among sound firms exporting less than eight million U.S. dollars worth of goods annually, the ministry said.

During the past two years, the government selected 2,000 promising small- and medium-sized interests to this end and will find another 2,000 firms in 1986 and 1987 for the same purpose, the ministry said.

At the same time, the government is planning to choose a total of 700 export companies with annual export capacity of less than eight million dollars worth during the next two years, the ministry added. This measure is aimed at dealing effectively with the nation's current export difficulties, the result of a decreasing demand on international markets as well as a stuffing trend in orders, the ministry said.

The ministry said in particular, that foreign buyers have begun to show a significant tendency to purchase many items in small quantities, instead of few items in large quantities. The ministry also noted that Korean exporters should try hard to vary their items, given those situations.

During the past two years, the government spent a total of 297.6 billion won (about 350 million dollars; one dollar is worth about 850 won) on an assistance fund for the 2,000 firms, the ministry said.

NORTH KOREA SEEKS TO RENEW TIES WITH BURMA

SK090101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- North Korea has recently asked several communist countries to mediate a resumption of diplomatic relations with Burma.

Relations were severed in October 1983 following the Rangoon bomb attack by North Korean agents in which many visiting South Korean ranking officials were killed. Pyongyang would have to make a formal apology, pay an indemnity and offer economic aid to the Southeast Asian nation, Tokyo's TONGIL ILBO newspaper reported Friday.

The Japanese-language daily, published mainly for Koreans residing in Japan, quoted informed sources on North Korean affairs as saying that Pyongyang has expressed a strong desire to resume diplomatic relationship with Burma. North Korea has asked the Soviet Union, China, East Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia and other communist countries to convey to Rangoon its willingness to pay a considerable amount in compensation and provide millions of dollars in economic aid as a way of apologizing for the Rangoon incident.

The sources said North Korea also has expressed its intention to dispatch mission to Rangoon headed by a top-ranking official to express its apologies.

PARTY, STATE ANNOUNCEMENT ON CHERNENKO DEATH

OW121808 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1735 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 12 (MONTSAME) -- An official announcement of the MPRP CC, the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers has been issued here, which says:

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the Great People's Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers inform with deep sorrow the party and the entire Mongolian people that general secretary of the CPSU CC, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko passed away on 10 March 1985.

The bright memory of K.U. Chernenko, the outstanding leader of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet state, staunch fighter for the ideals of communism and for peace, loyal Marxist-Leninist, the close friend of the Mongolian people, will remain in the hearts of the Mongolian people.

Condolences Sent

OW121800 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1725 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 12 (MONTSAME) -- The following is the full text of the message of the condolences of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Mongolian Communists and the entire people have received with [words indistinct] chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, unswerving Marxist and Leninist, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The MPRP CC, the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Communists and working people of Mongolia express profound condolences to the CPSU CC, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the passing away of the outstanding figure of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet state, the international communist and workers' movement, the true son of the Soviet people and the great friend of Socialist Mongolia K.U. Chernenko.

With the passing away of K.U. Chernenko, the Soviet people have lost outstanding party and state leader of the Leninist type, who devoted all his conscientious life to selfless service to the cause of socialism and communism and made tremendous contributions to the working out and realization of the foreign and home policy of the Soviet Communist Party.

The entire activity of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was fully and wholly devoted to the cause of Lenin's party and the Soviet people, to strengthening the economic and defence might of the Soviet Union, to consolidating the unity of the socialist community countries and cohesion of all revolutionary and anti-imperialism forces of the contemporaneity.

The name of K.U. Chernenko is inseparably linked with the new remarkable achievements of the land of Soviets in the continued perfection of developed socialism, the consistent realization of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the struggle for consolidating universal peace and international security and for removing the threat of thermonuclear war.

Our party and the Mongolian people highly evaluate the great personal contribution of K.U. Chernenko to the development and deepening of fraternal friendship and close all-round cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, between our countries and peoples.

The bright memory of K.U. Chernenko will remain forever in the hearts of the Mongolian Communists and the entire people as of the true Marxist-Leninist, the persistent internationalist, who devoted all his energy and abilities to the cause of communism and progress.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the government and the people of Mongolia will further strengthen and cement the bonds of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union unswervingly following the Leninist course of the joint struggle for the triumph of ideals of peace and socialism.

Mourning Period Set

OW121806 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1738 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 12 (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP CC, the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers have resolved to announce 12-13 March of 1985 as the mourning days in connection with the passing away of the outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, staunch fighter for peace and communism, the true Marxist-Leninist, the close friend of the Mongolian people Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

At the moment of interment gun volleys will be fired in Ulaanbaatar. All enterprises throughout the country, except for industrial plants with uninterrupted production process, will stop the work for five minutes, and motor and railway traffic will be also suspended, and the hoot will be made for three minutes of plants, factories and railway.

UNEN CRITICIZES U.S., ALLIES ON NUCLEAR ARMS

OW112323 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1738 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 11 (MONTSAME) -- The international situation has been terribly aggravated today through the fault of imperialist circles, first of all, the American imperialists who are striving to achieve military-strategic superiority over the socialist countries, the Mongolian national daily UNEN writes.

In order to justify their ambitions for world supremacy the leaders of the United States and of some European and Asian states, are trying to present the matter as if the arms race had been imposed on them by the Soviet Union and they are to build up their military potential in reply to the Soviet "military threat", the daily stresses.

However, the UNEN notes, the facts speak about the opposite. Just after the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, victimized by U.S. nuclear bombs, the Soviet Union proposed the United States to sign an agreement banning the use of atomic energy in military purposes. But the proposal was rejected. The United States initiated the creation of strategic bombers, atomic submarines, aircraft carriers, cruise missiles. The counter-measures, taken by the Soviet Union have had a sole object -- not to let imperialists to impose their will on nations of the world by force.

At present, all are repeated again: The U.S. President has voiced the "initiative to spread the arms race to outer space." But the Soviet stand on this problem is explicit and implicit: not to let new and more dangerous spiral of the arms race be spread to outer space.

BATMONH, SODNOM ATTEND MPRP AGRICULTURE MEETING

OWI20047 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1721 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 11 (MONTSAME) -- The questions of preparations for spring agricultural campaign were discussed at a meeting held at the MPR Central Committee. Party General Secretary and President J. Batmonh, Prime Minister D. Sodonom and other MPR party and state leaders took part in the meeting. The all-national check-up work carried out recently shows that thanks to the successful realization of party Central Committee decisions and selfless labour of agricultural workers definite successes were recorded in the first two months of this year. In comparison with the same period of 1984, the livestock losses reduced during this wintering and most of agricultural machinery are now ready for the spring sowing.

The participants in the meeting -- heads of ministries and departments, aymag party committees and scientific-research institutes have suggested concrete measures to improve the preparation work for spring campaign of national-economic significance and remove existing shortcomings.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS 2 DAYS MOURNING FOR CHERNENKO

Communique Issued

BK121305 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1214 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 12 -- The sad news of the death of Kostantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, has been broken to the Kampuchean people by the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the National Assembly, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

A communique issued Tuesday afternoon says: "Comrade Konstantin Chernenko was a famous leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet State and the international communist and workers' movement, and a brave, staunch militant who devoted his life to the Leninist cause, to the development of the Soviet socialist society, to communist ideals, and to peace throughout the world.

"Regarding the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko was a great, noble friend to our people. He largely contributed to the consolidation and strengthening of the ties of fraternal solidarity between the two parties and peoples. Comrade Konstantin Chernenko has departed from this life, but his reputation and exemplary sacrifices will remain for ever in the hearts of all the communists and the entire people of Kampuchea".

The KPRP Central Committee, in a separate circular, orders two days of nationwide mourning beginning Wednesday. Flags will be flown at half-staff and all public entertainments will be cancelled for the whole period. In Phnom Penh, a memorial service will be held Thursday by the KPRP, Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland and the municipal People's Revolutionary Committee. Other services will be organized at provincial townships.

Delegations of the party, the state and mass organizations will pay final tributes to the late Comrade Konstantin Chernenko at the Soviet Embassy in the capital city. The official slogan for this occasion reads: "The entire party, the entire people and all the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea express their most profound sorrow and regret at the death of Comrade Konstantin U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet."

Condolences Sent

BK131045 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] After learning of the sad news that Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, passed away of illness on 10 March, the high-ranking leadership of the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, and the PRK Council of Ministers sent a message of condolences to the high-ranking leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers. The message said:

The KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the PRK as a whole are deeply saddened by the news about the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The words and deeds of the outstanding Soviet leader are brilliant proof of his endeavors in the cause of peace. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko always worked hard to defend the principles of socialism and initiated concrete proposals for the establishment of international detente. Lenin's proletarian internationalist policy, to which Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko -- a great friend of the Cambodian people -- was heir, has become a powerful driving force behind the cooperation between the parties and governments of the two countries and the long lasting friendship between the PRK and the Soviet Union.

The loss of this famous statesman not only causes deep grief and regret to the fraternal Soviet party, government, and people, but also brings great affliction for the PRK's party, government, and people as well as all progressive mankind in the world. On this occasion of great sorrow, the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the Cambodian people as a whole would like to express sincere sympathy with and sorrowful condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the people of the USSR, and the bereaved family.

On the same occasion, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and PRK foreign affairs minister, sent a message of condolences to USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Andrey Gromyko. The message stressed:

I am very sad to learn of the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was an outstanding hero of the Soviet party and government, a hero of the international communist and workers movement, and a valiant combatant who resolutely implemented the policy of peace advocated by the great Lenin. The life of the Soviet Union's top leader is a brilliant example of lofty sacrifice for the Soviet party and people, an example that the communists and the Cambodian people would like to study and emulate. On this most grievous occasion, I would like to join the fraternal Soviet people and the bereaved family in mourning the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Chea Sim Pays Homage

BK131103 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] At 0800 on 13 March, a delegation of the party and Government of the PRK led by Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, paid homage to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Soviet Embassy in Phnom Penh. Present on that occasion were, among others, Comrade Say Phuthang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Comrade Chan Phin, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and minister of domestic and foreign trade; Comrade Chey Saphon, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Kim Yin, member of the party Central Committee and director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense;

Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Heng Samkai, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Svay Rieng Province; Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Phnom Penh City; Comrade Mrs Mean Sam-an, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; Comrade Tae Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of communications, transport, and posts; and Comrade Prach Sun, vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission. Other comrade ministers, deputy ministers, and aides from various central ministries and offices also paid homage on the same occasion.

In front of a wreath bearing an inscription in white letters on a black banner which said: Most sorrowfully condole the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, all delegates stood in silence, displaying deep regret at the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding personality of the Soviet party and government, a tireless fighter for the communist ideal, socialism, and peace in the world. The delegation also signed the condolence book.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS NAMES NEW MINISTERS, ENVOYS

BK090559 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Mar (SPK) -- During its recent ordinary session in Phnom Penh, the PRK Council of Ministers decided to nominate new ministers and ambassadors.

According to the decision, Finance Minister Chan Phin will serve concurrently as minister for local and foreign trade. Departing Minister Tang Saroem will head the Ministry for Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Foreign Countries. The Ministry for Social Action and Invalids, which was recently set up, will have Ma Sabun as minister. Deputy Defense Minister Tea Banh will take up the role of minister of communications, transport, and posts, replacing Khun Chhy, who will become designate minister attached to the offices of the Council of Ministers.

Phi Thach, ambassador to the GDR, has been named concurrent ambassador to Albania; Hor Nam Hong, ambassador to the USSR, Bulgaria, and Poland, will also assume the function of ambassador to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

VODK REJECTS HAYDEN STATEMENTS ON GUERRILLAS

BK121247 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "Hayden and the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Have No Right To Represent the Cambodian People in Determining Their Destiny"]

[Text] Before leaving Kuala Lumpur for Hanoi on 5 March, Australian Foreign Minister Hayden stated that as long as there are guerrillas, the fighting will continue and as long as there are guerrilla activities along the border, there will be retaliations from military forces in Cambodia. What does Hayden's statement mean?

While the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are launching their operations to savagely, fascistically, and inhumanly destroy the camps of Cambodian refugees and Cambodian resistance forces along the Cambodian-Thai border which have made the world community very angry and join hands to denounce and condemn the Vietnamese aggressors vehemently every day and call on them to cease these criminal acts immediately, Hayden said that as long as there are guerrilla activities there will be armed retaliations. Does Hayden not want the Cambodian people to struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors? Does he want the Cambodian people to be indifferent and let the Vietnamese aggressors send their troops to attack and destroy their bases, massacre them, and commit genocide against their race as they wish? Everybody is wondering about Hayden's statement. Everyone asks whether Hayden stands by the side of the Cambodian people, who are suffering from the Hanoi Vietnamese's aggression, or whether he stands by the side of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, who prefer brute force and the law of the jungle and who are denounced and condemned by the world every day.

The Cambodian people as well as the Australian people and other peoples throughout the world have the sacred right to arm themselves and struggle against aggressors for the defense of their territory, sovereignty, and independence and to safeguard their nation and race. All Cambodians have the right to rise and struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors so that they cannot kill their compatriots and burn down and destroy their villages, houses, and belongings as they wish. The Cambodian people have the right to fight the Vietnamese until they withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in conformity with the UN resolutions. This struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors is the sacred right and the duty of the Cambodian people. Hayden has no right to prohibit the Cambodian people from struggling against the Vietnamese. If Hayden's theory prohibiting oppressed peoples from struggling against their aggressors were implemented, what would happen to the principles of international law and the UN Charter? It is true that the expansionists and the aggressors in the world who are strong will attack and occupy small and weak countries as they wish. Therefore, the overwhelming number of small, medium-sized, and poor countries in the world cannot live peacefully. This statement was made by Hayden before he went to Hanoi.

After arriving in Hanoi and holding talks with Nguyen Co Thach, Hayden held a press conference during which he discussed the Cambodian problem and the international conference on Cambodia and he determined any Cambodian parties that would be allowed to participate at this conference. Concerning this problem, does Hayden have any right to determine Cambodia's destiny over the heads of the Cambodian people?

In the past as well as at present, the overwhelming number of peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world, which are very angry and firmly oppose Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia and are concerned over the Cambodian people's suffering caused by this aggression, have denounced and condemned Vietnam. Furthermore, these countries have joined hands to resolve the Cambodian problem by pressuring Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia and to let the Cambodian people resolve their problems by themselves. The UN General Assembly, the world's top organization, successively adopted resolutions every year demanding Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. This stand of the international community and the United Nations is correct and just. This stand conforms with the principles of international law and the UN Charter. The Cambodian problem cannot be resolved definitively unless it is settled in conformity with this stand.

The Cambodian people would like to express thanks to the international community for all its concern. Moreover, they also welcome the solution of the Cambodian problem through political means -- that is, the Vietnamese must withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in compliance with the UN resolutions.

When the Vietnamese completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia, the Cambodian problem will be resolved. It is up to the Cambodian people to resolve their own internal affairs. Only the Cambodian people have the right to determine the destiny and run the affairs of the state of Cambodia, just as the Australian people have the right to determine the destiny and run Australia's state affairs. Other persons, even the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and Hayden, have no right to run Cambodian affairs and they have no right to represent the Cambodian people in determining Cambodia's destiny. If anybody has the right to determine other peoples' destiny, what would happen to international law, which was written to defend the right to self-determination of the peoples throughout the world? What would happen to the world's order?

The Cambodian people have the full right to struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and to determine their future destiny by themselves as other peoples in the world. We would like to pose a question: If Australia were invaded by foreign troops such as Soviet forces, would Hayden implement this stand and theory with the Australian people? Would he prohibit the Australian people from arming themselves and struggling against the aggressors? Would he not allow the Australian people the right to resolve the Australian problem and determine Australia's future destiny? As an Australian, would Hayden be willing to let foreigners attack and annex Australia, kill the Australian people, and determine Australia's future destiny as they wished?

ATTACK ON KOMPONG CHHNANG POSITIONS REPORTED

BK110029 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Our National Army on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield launched a 3-prong attack on Lompong Chhnang provincial seat on 6 March. The first prong was directed against Phsar Kraom on the river, the second against Vat Yeay Tep and Phsar Kraom Port, and the third against Phsar Leu, the provincial office, and the command post of division No. 09. After 1 hour of fighting, we completely destroyed our targets on the three prongs.

We killed 35 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 43 others for a total of 78 casualties. We destroyed 1 12.7 gun, 3 B-40's 4 M-30's 30 military barracks, 50 trenches, 6 provincial office buildings, the command post of division No. 09, 2 commune office buildings, 3 warehouses, 2 ships full of materiel, 1 river patrol boat, 2 25-metric ton motorboats, 9 35-metric motorboats, 9 30-metric tons motorboats, 40 boats, 8 trucks, 6 motorcycles, 50,000 liters of diesel oil, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

SOUPHANOUVONG LEAVES FOR CHERNENKO FUNERAL

BK130252 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] On the evening of 12 March an LPDR party-state delegation led by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC and the Lao Front for National Construction, left Vientiane by a special plane for Moscow to attend the funeral of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the late general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Other delegation members are Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and LPA commander in chief; and Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, party Central Committee member.

On the same evening, the SRV party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member and chairman of the State Council, and the PRK party-state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State, stopped over in Vientiane for 2 hours on their way to Moscow to attend the funeral of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko.

On hand to welcome and see the delegations off at Nattai Airport were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, party Central Committee Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoum Sipaseut, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; and secretaries and party Central Committee members, SPC members, ministers, deputy ministers, and many high-ranking cadres.

Also on hand to see Comrade Souphanouvong, Comrade Truong Chinh, and Comrade Heng Samrin and their delegations off at the airport were comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and Comrade Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

LEADERS PAY FINAL RESPECTS TO CHERNENKO

BK131024 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Vientiane, March 13 (KPL) -- Top Lao leaders, led by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid here yesterday the last respect to the late Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The mourning ceremony organized at the Soviet Embassy in Laos was also attended by Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs; Sali Vongkhamkao, secretary of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the State Planning Committee, and other senior officials. The Lao chairman wrote on the mourning book, expressing his profound grief over the death of K.U. Chernenko, a prominent communist leader.

"The communists and the entire people of Laos will forever engrave in their hearts K. Chernenko's good services to the Lao revolution," wrote K. Phomvihan in the book. On the same day, representatives from various ministries and mass organizations, members of the diplomatic corps, and representatives of international organizations to Laos also paid tribute to K. Chernenko at the Soviet Embassy.

EDITORIAL PRAISES CHERNENKO'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

BK121141 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Unattributed editorial: "The Lao People Would Like To Share Their Sorrow With the Fraternal Soviet People"]

[Text] On 11 March, the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the LPDR Council of Ministers informed, with utmost grief, all party cadres and members, combatants, and Lao people of all tribes throughout the country that Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, passed away in Moscow at 1920 on 10 March 1985.

The Lao people of all tribes are deeply grieved by the demise of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, close friend of the Lao Communists and people. On this occasion, the Lao people of all tribes would like to share our sorrow with the fraternal Soviet people and with the bereaved family of the late Comrade Konstantin Chernenko.

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko was an outstanding leader of the Soviet Communist Party and state, an excellent son of the Soviet people, a faithful continuator of the great cause of Lenin, a gallant activist of the international communist and workers movement, and a determined fighter for peace, friendship, and international cooperation.

In the past, as top leader of the CPSU, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, together with the Politburo and the CPSU Central Committee, concentrated all efforts on implementing the resolutions adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and on making preparations to convene the 27th party congress to attain complete victory for highly developed socialism in order to incessantly consolidate the strength of the USSR's economy and national defense, thus improving the living conditions of the Soviet people.

True to Lenin's foreign policy of peace, and profoundly appreciating the contents and spirit of the CPSU's peace initiatives for the 1980's, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko vigorously mobilized all peace forces in the world and promoted movements struggling against the warmongering policy of the U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, gallant fighter for the ideals of communism and for peace, has passed away. His demise is a great loss for the Lao party, government, and people. With his comradely sincerity toward the Lao people, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko never stopped implementing the policy of the Soviet Communist Party and Government to develop and consolidate the solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Lao parties and peoples. Therefore, his death is a great loss not only for the Soviet party, government, and people but also to the Lao party, government, and people and all revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world. The Lao party, state, and people of all tribes are grateful to Comrade Chernenko for his contributions to the Lao revolutionary struggle.

On this sorrowful occasion, let our entire Lao party, Army, and people strengthen our solidarity and effective all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, heighten our vigilance, resolutely smash all schemes of the enemies, and positively implement all tasks entrusted by the party and state so as to translate into reality the contents and spirit of the seventh resolution adopted at the third plenary session of the party Central Committee. Comrade Konstantin Chernenko has left the Soviet people and all progressive people in the world. However, we are fully convinced that the great Soviet people, adhering to invincible Marxism-Leninism and cherishing proletarian internationalism, will continue to implement the wise and clear-sighted policy of the CPSU to lead their country toward communism, thus gradually making the Soviet Union more powerful to become a firm pillar of the socialist system, a mighty fortress for peace, and a reliable support for all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETES GORBACHEV ON ELECTION

BK131210 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Message of congratulations from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and chairman of KPDR Council of Ministers, to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee, dated 12 March]

[Text] Beloved Comrade:

On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, party members, working class, and people of Laos, and in my own name, I would like to convey fraternal salutations and warm congratulations to you, Comrade, for being bestowed with the lofty trust by the CPSU and the Soviet people to lead the noble and glorious cause of the Leninist party and to continue to promote and expand the outstanding achievements of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko.

I am convinced that with your abilities, intelligence, and previous experience gained in following the rich revolutionary activities over the past many years, you, Comrade, together with the indomitable combat staff of the CPSU, will continue to successfully promote and expand the cause of building highly developed socialism and communism in the Soviet Union to score a new success in the enhancement of the political, economic, cultural, and national defense strengths of the Soviet Union in order to continue to raise the standard of living of the Soviet people in all respects, increase the role of the Soviet Union as the core of the revolutionary movements and the rampart of peace of the world, and make ever greater contribution to the strengthening of solidarity and cohesion of the socialist community in the struggle to oppose the arms race and disasters of nuclear war for peace and security of various nations and for international cooperation.

I would like to take this occasion to wish for the daily strengthening and further development of the existing fine, traditional relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism between the two parties, two states, and two peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union in the interest of peace, socialism, and communism. I wish you, comrade, good health and new, still greater success in carrying out your sacred tasks.

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers

[Dated] Vientiane, 12 March 1985

PREM, SITTHI SEND CONDOLENCES ON CHERNENKO DEATH

BK121226 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon yesterday evening sent a condolence message on the death of Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko which reads: I am deeply saddened by the news of the demise of His Excellency Konstantin Chernenko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Thai people, I would like to take this opportunity to convey to the Soviet Government and the Soviet people our sincere condolences for this great loss.

Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila also sent a condolence message on the death of President Chernenko which reads in substance: I am deeply saddened to learn of the death of His Excellency Konstantin Chernenko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. I would like to express my profound grief on this great loss.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRC PRESIDENT LI'S VISIT

King Hosts Banquet

BK121210 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] The king, in the company of the crown prince; Princess Sirinthon; Princess Chulaphon; Princess Somsawali, consort to the crown prince, and Flight Lieutenant Wirayut Dityasarin, consort to Princess Chulaphon, last night hosted a state banquet at Chakkri Throne Hall in the Grand Palace in honor of His Excellency Li Xiannian, the PRC president, and his wife, who are visiting Thailand as royal guests. The banquet was attended by members of the royal family, the chairman of the Privy Council, the members of the cabinet, foreign diplomats, and high-ranking military officers. At about 2200, the king delivered a speech on relations between the two countries:

[Begin recording] His Excellency the President: I am honored and happy to welcome His Excellency the President and Madame Lin Jiamei and your party in the capital city of Thailand this evening. I truly hope that each of you will have enjoyed your stay in our country.

China and Thailand have a relationship dating back to ancient times. Relations between the two states and peoples have been so close that they have become inseparable. This is due to mutual support and assistance and to the fact that they have shared cultural links and a heritage throughout the ages. This long-lasting relationship between our countries has served well as a strong, firm foundation for the development of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the PRC in the new era since their establishment in 1975.

Both Thailand and the PRC are independent countries that are urgently and studiously working to achieve success in national development in all fields according to their respective targets and approaches. It is therefore necessary for the two countries to have mutual respect for their independence and freedom and to promote friendly relations and peaceful coexistence based on sincere understanding and cooperation. Such a constructive cooperation, based on goodwill and sincerity, can be a solid guarantee for future benefits and for the prosperity, peace, and happiness most desired by our two peoples.

I am happy to tell you that Thailand has, for years, followed with great interest the development and progress achieved by the PRC, through the unity and solidarity of its people, in the reconstruction of its economic structure and in rural development, agriculture, and industrialization based on the policy of four modernizations. We fully believe that, under the present leadership, the PRC will achieve great success in its efforts to bring progress to the country and enhance its people's happiness.

On this occasion, I would like to invite all you to join in a toast for the happiness and good health of the president and of Madam Lin Jiamei, for the prosperity of the PRC, and for the long-lasting friendship of our two countries and peoples. [music] [end recording]

President Li Xiannian of the PRC then replied. [Begin recording of Li Xiannian's address in Chinese followed by the Thai national anthem and recorded translation in Thai]

It has long been my wish to visit Thailand, which is a beautiful country. My wish came true when His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet invited me for a visit. When we arrived in Thailand, my party and I were accorded a warm and intimate welcome by his majesty the king and the Thai people. The king tonight is hosting this grand banquet in our honor and has delivered a speech full of friendship and cordiality.

China and Thailand are friendly neighbors, and the peoples of both countries have maintained contacts that can be dated back more than 2,000 years. Around the 14th century, Chinese porcelain artisans came to Sukhothai and worked with Thai artisans in producing the Sankholok porcelain, which was famous far and wide. In the 15th century, (Te Hoa Pampao Kong), a Chinese navigator, also came to Ayutthaya, then the capital of Thailand. The long, friendly relationship between the peoples of the two countries has forged a feeling of kinship between them and has entered a new phase in the past 10 years. There have been frequent exchanges of visits between the leaders of the two countries as well as between people of various circles. This has greatly enhanced the mutual understanding and trust between the two countries and promoted friendship and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and technological fields.

The king and the queen of Thailand take a great interest in the development of Sino-Thai relations. The king has granted audiences to visiting Chinese leaders and has attended performances by Chinese artists visiting Thailand. In 1981, Princess Sirinthon made a successful visit to China and wrote a book, "Setting Foot Upon the Land of the Dragon," which added to the history of Sino-Thai friendship.

On this occasion, I would like to express the high esteem in which I hold the king, queen, and members of the royal family for their contributions to the development of Sino-Thai relations. I am making this visit to Thailand out of my desire further to enhance mutual understanding, thereby promoting friendship and cooperation. I hope that my visit to Thailand will contribute to the development and promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Thailand. [end recording]

Li, Prem Give Speeches

BK130424 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] The government last night hosted a state banquet at Government House in honor of PRC President Li Xiannian, his wife, and party on the occasion of their official visit to Thailand as guests of their majesties the king and queen. In his speech during the banquet, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon said:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the government of his majesty the king, I am very pleased to have the honor to welcome Your Excellency the President and madame. Your presence here is the proof of the further strengthening of the friendship between our two countries since time immemorial. Especially since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the PRC in 1975, we have maintained cordial consultations which is the evidence of the smooth and close relations between our two countries. The relations are based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for each others sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Your Excellency the President, both Thailand and the PRC are both developing countries with similar national development policies and principles and attach special significance to the social and economic development by concentrating on the development of rural areas, agriculture, and industries so as to upgrade the living conditions and boost income of the majority of the people who are farmers and workers.

PRC support for ASEAN's effort to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem is an indication of China's constructive role in contributing to bring about peace. It obvious that the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Cambodia not only has endangered and constituted a major obstacle to peace, freedom, and neutrality of the Southeast Asian region but also directly threatened Thailand's stability, causing Thailand a heavy burden as a result of the influx of the Cambodian people into Thailand and adverse effects on Thai society and economy.

The relations between Thailand and the PRC have been developed in a constructive and sincere manner based on mutual assistance, friendship, and national interests. I would like to reaffirm that the government of his majesty the king is satisfied with such relationship and wishes to further strengthen it. [end recording]

PRC President Li Xiannian then spoke through an interpreter. He said:

[Begin recording of Li Xiannian's address in Chinese fading into Thai translation] I am paying an official visit to your country at the invitation of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet. I feel quite honored for having been accorded a grand and [word indistinct] welcome from his majesty the king, the Thai Government and Thai people.

Today Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, a respected friend of the Chinese people, hosts a grand reception to honor us. This indicates that the people have reserved a profound hospitality and friendship for the Chinese people. At present, the world is in confusion and unrest. Southeast Asia is an important hot point. The Vietnamese military aggression and occupation of Democratic Kampuchea has not only encroached and undermined independence and sovereignty of this sovereign state but also greatly jeopardized peace and stability in this region. The Vietnamese act of aggression has met with heroic resistance from the Cambodian patriotic people and forces and sternly condemned by the international community. The United Nations adopted resolutions for many consecutive years demanding Vietnam to pull all of its troops from Cambodia. However, the Vietnamese Government continues to act stubbornly and finds all excuses to keep its forces in that country. The Vietnamese aggressors recently intensified their military operations against Cambodia, launching attacks on peaceful villages and innocent villagers. They even intruded into Thai territory time after time. The Chinese Government and people, with their stance of maintaining peace and cherishing justice, fully support for the Cambodian people's just struggle. China is not acting for its own interests but sincerely wants Cambodia to be an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country. We believe that through the joint efforts exerted by both sides, friendship and cooperation between China and Thailand will be further enhanced. Let us welcome the next decade of the Sino-Thai relations with such a good faith. [end recording]

Talks Held on Cambodia

BK121548 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Sawanit Khongsiri, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, reported to the press today about official consultation between PRC President Li Xiannian and his delegation and Prime Minister Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and the Thai team at Government House this morning. According to him, the consultation lasted about 1 hour, 15 minutes and was conducted in an atmosphere of cordial friendship.

The PRC president thanked his majesty the king, the government, and people of Thailand for this honor and the warm and impressive welcome. He noted that relations between the two countries are very cordial and that any problem could be settled through discussions. China considers the Thai prime minister as an old friend, who has visited China many times.

Gen Prem Tinsulanon welcomed the Chinese president. He said it is the Thai Government's honor to welcome the Chinese president, whose visit is the first by a Chinese head of state to Thailand. This will enhance friendly mutual relations, which will benefit both countries. He notes that the visit also coincides with the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Thailand and China on 1 July. The Chinese president's visit is a forward step in the development of bilateral relations in all fields and will contribute to efforts to uphold peace and security in the region.

Sawanit Khonsiri said that the Cambodian issue took up much time during the conversation. The Thai side told the Chinese about its stand on the issue as well as reported to the Chinese about the military situation, which is now more serious than ever. It also told the Chinese about the influx of Cambodian refugees fleeing the war into Thailand.

The Thai side stressed its desire to achieve a permanent solution to the Cambodian issue not simply a short-term solution lasting only 4 to 5 years. The Thai side also told the Chinese about the stand adopted by Thailand and its ASEAN partners calling for the implementation of the UN resolutions, which they consider the best guideline for achieving a permanent solution to the Cambodian problem. It also reported to the Chinese about the role played by ASEAN and by Prince Sihanouk. China, he said, praised Cambodia's just stand in resisting occupation by Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and self-determination for the Cambodian people. China has adopted a common stand with Thailand and ASEAN -- to see Cambodia as a neutral and nonaligned country at peace.

The two sides also exchanged views on international politics, relations among world powers and nonaligned countries, and economic cooperation between Thailand and China.

ARMY OFFICERS, PRC COUNTERPARTS HOLD TALKS

BK130210 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] A senior Chinese Army official accompanying visiting President Li Xiannian, yesterday held two hours of talks with his Thai counterparts on ways and means of assisting Khmer resistance forces which are now under the fiercest ever Vietnamese offensive, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, discussed the Kampuchean situation with Army Chief of Staff Gen Banchop Bunnak and Deputy Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, known to be responsible over the Kampuchean affairs at the Royal Grand Palace, where the Chinese president is staying as host of HM the King during the five-day state visit.

The meeting took place in the afternoon, according to the sources. Asked about the talk, Xu Xin only said: "We expressed our views on how we should do (to help the Khmer resistance)." No other detail of the quiet discussion was disclosed.

BORDER SITUATION TENSE, REINFORCEMENTS SENT

BK130925 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Mar 85 pp 1, 32

[Text] Surin -- Tension remained high this morning at the border with Kampuchea as the Thai military were reportedly sending more troops and heavy weaponry to the border in the bid to retake two strategic hills from the occupying Vietnamese troops after their incursions into the Thai border.

Reliable sources in the battlefield told the WORLD this morning that Hill 424 and Hill 400 which were between one to two kilometres deep inside Thailand were still under the control of the Vietnamese.

There were contradictory reports about both hills as Army spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said in Bangkok that the Thai troops were in control of the situation while sources at the border confirmed both were still in the hands of the Vietnamese. However Maj-Gen Narudon did not specify that when he said Thai troops were in control of the situation it meant that they were in control of the hills. But reliable border sources said they had fallen to the Vietnamese.

Both hills were in high positions and overlooked Ta Tum, the stronghold of the Sihanoukists which fell to the Vietnamese early this week. Sources said that Thai soldiers trying to recapture both hills had suffered very high casualties but figures given by field sources could not be confirmed in Bangkok.

Aerial bombardment of the two hills to repel the Vietnamese could not be conducted today as Thai troops and the Vietnamese were still reported in close contact. However, sources said that Thai troops would try to take the hills back at all cost.

In neighbouring Buriram Province, there was a report of clash with about 50 Vietnamese intruders in Ban Kruat District in which one Thai border patrol policeman was killed and one was wounded and Vietnamese casualties were believed to be high. The Vietnamese troops reportedly retreated into Kampuchea after a 20-minute firefight. Vietnamese were believed to have sustained many casualties as indicated by blood trails.

Pol Sgt-Majo Manot na Kalasin was killed in action and Pol Pvt Rangsit Roekdi was wounded. The wounded were rushed to Ubon Ratchathani Hospital, the source said.

Meanwhile, the Second Army Region declared martial law in 13 districts of Ubon Ratchathani, Sisaket, Surin and Buriram Provinces following the tense situation. The districts where martial law was imposed were Nam Yun, Warin Chamrap and Na Chaluai districts of Ubon Ratchathani; Khukhan, Kantharalak and Khun Han Districts of Sisaket; Prasat, Kap Choeng, Sangkha and Buachet Districts of Surin; and Ban Kruat, Lahan Sai and Nong Ki Districts of Buriram.

Another intelligence report said that about 30,000 Vietnamese troops were at Samraong District in Oddar Meanchey of Kampuchea ready to launch an operation against Khmer resistance forces still fighting deeper inside Kampuchea. A Sihanoukist source said that casualties on the Vietnamese side were estimated at 1,500 dead and wounded while Sihanoukist (ANS) fighters suffered nearly the same figure. However, a Thai security source said that about 500 Vietnamese were killed on Thai soil and the Thai Army would dislodge the Vietnamese troops from the three Hills 361, 400 and 424 in a few days time.

About 55 Vietnamese soldiers were reported killed yesterday in guerrilla-style raids against Vietnamese positions by Khmer Rouge resistance units of the 320th Division in an area about two kilometres opposite the Thai village of Ban Khao Din, about 40 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet, a field source reported this morning. The Vietnamese counter-attacks were supported by artillery fire, the source said. The source said the resistance force sustained 21 killed and 40 wounded in the firefights which were still continuing this morning.

On the Ta Phraya front, the Vietnamese were reportedly building up bunkers at Ampil Camp they captured last January 7 as pieces of wood had been brought to the camp on several trucks, the source said. The strengthening of the camp indicated that the Vietnamese were poised for attacks against the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front's resistance force in the vicinities of Dang Rek, Prasat Tbeng, Ritthisen and Prey Chan. Two regiments of Hanoi troops supported by eight T54 tanks were said to be ready for the sweeping operation following the fall of Ta Tum. Elements of the Burapha task force had reportedly been ordered to be in full alert for any possible external incursion along the eastern border. The border stretch had been kept under air reconnaissance, the source added.

MINISTER ON PRESS COVERAGE OF BORDER FIGHTING

BK121131 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 12 Mar 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said this morning that the mass media should be more careful in presenting news about the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. He said some daily newspapers tended to play up the story beyond reality to boost their circulation. The border situation was of public concern and both the police and military personnel have been performing their duties very hard, he said.

"Soldiers are like the right hand and civilians the left hand. The two hands must work together for achievements," said the minister, who made a three-day visit to the border provinces of Sisaket, Surin and Buriram last week. Gen Sitthi also urged newspaper reporters to stop seeking his comment on trivial matters.

SITTHI: NO IMMEDIATE CHANGE IN SOVIET POLICY

BK121451 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told the press at Government House today that the Thai ambassador to Moscow had been assigned to represent the Thai Government at the funeral service for the late Soviet president. Asked his opinion whether there would be a change in the Soviet foreign policy with the change in its leadership, the foreign minister said past experience showed that an immediate change in policy did not come with the change in a country's leadership. We only wish that the new policy would be constructive for world peace.

PHAM VAN DONG, OTHERS MOURN CHERNENKO'S DEATH

BK121629 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 12 -- A delegation of the Communist Party, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, led by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning paid its last homage to K.U. Chernenko, general-secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., at the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi.

The delegation included Le Duc Tho and Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau members and secretaries of the party C.C.; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C. and foreign minister; Nguyen Lam, Le Quang Dao and Hoang Tung, secretaries of the party C.C., Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vy Quang, member of the party C.C. and head of its International Department.

The delegation's wreath bore the inscription: "Profound grief over the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko".

Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho, Vo Chi Cong and Nguyen Huu Tho put down the following in the mourners' book: "Profound grief over the death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and outstanding leader of the Soviet party and state, a prominent activist of the international communist and workers' movement, a tireless militant for peace and for the triumph of socialism and communism, and a great and close friend of the Vietnamese people".

Also this morning, Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, sent a wreath to the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi.

Delegations Pay Tribute

BK121643 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 12 -- Delegations from various party Central Committee's departments, state bodies, branches, services and mass organizations today went to the Soviet Embassy here to pay last homage to Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Among them were delegations from the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions; the Vietnamese Fatherland Front Central Committee, the offices of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council and the Council of Ministers; the International Department and other departments of the party Central Committee; various ministries; the Vietnam Womens Union; the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; friendship associations; professional association; and Hanoi party and peoples committees.

Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Hanoi paid last tribute to the late Soviet president in the Soviet Embassy here.

Delegations of local party and peoples committees and population in Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City, and the Con Dao-Vung Tau special sector today went to Soviet consulates-general in these localities to pay last respect to the late Soviet leader.

Truong Chinh Leaves for Funeral

OW121837 Hanoi VNA In English 1737 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 12 -- A high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation left here today for Moscow for Soviet President Konstantin U. Chernenko's funeral.

The delegation is led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, and includes Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of its International Department; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and State Council.

It was seen off at the presidential palace here by Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Huu Tho, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu, Do Muoi, Nguyen Duc Tam, Nguyen Co Thach, Le Quang Dao, Hoang Tung, Tran Xuan Bach, Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Khanh, Nguyen Van Trong and other senior officials.

Soviet ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin was present.

Le Duan Message to Gorbachev

OW130817 Hanoi VNA in English 0745 GMT 13 Mar 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 13 -- General Secretary Le Duan today sent the following message of congratulations to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, on his election as general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee.

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the communists and the entire people of Vietnam, and in my own name, I warmly congratulate you on your election as general secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee.

"The Communist Party and the People of Vietnam clearly know you as one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist Party and the state of the Soviet Union, who has made great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union, and a close friend of the Vietnamese people.

"We firmly believe that the Communist Party and fraternal people of the Soviet Union, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by you, will obtain many greater achievements in the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 26th congress and of the recent conferences of the C.P.S.U. C.C. continue taking the Soviet Union strongly and steadily forward on the road of perfecting the developed socialist society and of building communism, making it a steady bulwark and reliable mainstay of the revolutionary and peace forces throughout the world.

Loyal to President Ho Chi Minh's behest, the Communist Party and people of Vietnam pledge to do their utmost to foster the great friendship, the militant solidarity and the allround cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and make them constantly develop in order to actively serve the revolutionary cause of our two parties and two peoples thus contributing to increasing the strength and the unity of the socialist community, the international communist and workers' movement and the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

May you enjoy the best of health and record many great successes in your highly responsible post and fulfill the noble task assigned by the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union. Please accept my communist greetings".

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NHAN DAN Editorial

BK130504 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Mar 85

[13 March NHAN DAN editorial: "Profoundly Mourn Comrade Chernenko"]

[Text] Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has departed us forever. This is a great loss to the Communist Party, state, and people of the Soviet Union.

With the demise of Comrade Chernenko, the Communist Party, state, and people of the Soviet Union lost an outstanding leader who devoted his whole life to the struggle for the lofty revolutionary cause of his fatherland; the international communist and workers movement as well as peace-loving and progressive forces in the world lost a staunch fighter; and the Vietnamese people lost a great close friend.

We sincerely share the profound grief of the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union and the bereaved family of Comrade Chernenko.

The comrade's long and enriched revolutionary life is a bright example of a communist fighter who, unshakably loyal to the great cause of the Leninist party, worked selflessly for the successes of the communist causes and struggled unceasingly for a well maintained world peace.

24 In appraising the meritorious deeds of the comrade, the party and state of the Soviet Union pointed out: Throughout his life, Comrade Chernenko contributed tirelessly to the cause of the people's party and to the struggle to consolidate the economic and military might of his fatherland and maintain and consolidate peace on (?earth). Comrade Chernenko contributed greatly to developing and strengthening the solidarity and all-round cooperation among the countries in the socialist community and among the international communists and workers movement, and to supporting the struggle of nations for independence and freedom and for world peace and security.

40 Faced with this great loss, the CPSU has affirmed that it will continue to follow the path charted by great Lenin, that it will never stray from this path, and that it will continue to carry out its policies of comprehensively perfecting a developed socialist society, constantly increasing the people's material and cultural life, promoting in-depth economic development, improving discipline, public order, and organizational character, and promoting socialist democracy. The Communist Party and state of the Soviet Union will always attach great importance to the strengthening of the socialist community as well as the position of socialism in the world arena. (?Now as always), the Soviet Union will persist in the struggle to oppose the arms race, to avert spatial militarization, and to eliminate the danger of nuclear war created by imperialism now posing a threat to mankind. These policy lines of the Soviet Union have won enthusiastic support from peace-loving forces in the world.

48 Comrade Chernenko always reserved his heartfelt sentiments and his valuable support and assistance for our people's revolutionary cause. The comrade paid constant attention to strengthening and consolidating the great friendship, the militant solidarity, and the all-round cooperation between the two parties and states of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Mourning the comrade with a sense of profound gratitude, we will remember forever the bright image of the comrade, a great friend of the Vietnamese people.

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Faced with this common loss, we will bind our militant solidarity ever more closely with the fraternal Soviet people. We are firmly convinced that, led by the CPSU, a leadership body with Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev -- an experienced and presitigious activist -- at its head, the communists and people of the Soviet Union will certainly be able to continue to implement successfully all the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to constantly enhance the invincible strength of the USSR, the impregnable bastion of world peace and revolution.

OPPOSITION TO U.S. NUCLEAR UMBRELLA VIEWED

BK121337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 11 Mar 85

["Article" by station editor from "International Topic" program" "The World Does Not Need the U.S. Nuclear Umbrella"]

[Text] While the political circles in various countries are denying the U.S. nuclear umbrella, the mass movement against U.S. nuclear weapons is growing. On 1 March -- the 31 anniversary of the U.S. nuclear bomb test on the Japanese island of Bikini -- over 2.5 million members of the Japanese Council Against A and H Bombs organization held a meeting in the Japanese city of (Sizuoka) to condemn the United States and to launch a movement to collect the signatures of the Japanese people in order to demand abandonment of nuclear weaponry and an end to the Nakasone administration's acquiescence to the United States on this issue.

Mr Masaki Ishibashi, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party, recently wrote the New Zealand prime minister, expressing his support for New Zealand's decision to ban U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons from calling at New Zealand's ports. Much fiercer is the Australian people's movement to protest against U.S. warships at the (Gaden) Island port. While hundreds of people staged demonstrations on the shore, dozens of boats encircled the two U.S. warships. Australian police had to use iron hooks to pull these boats away, but they failed to break the encirclement by these boats.

Like a chain reaction, U.S. nuclear arms are coming under protest by people of all strata. The prime minister and foreign minister of Iceland have regarded the U.S. plan to deploy 48 nuclear bombs in Iceland as a grave violation of Iceland's sovereignty. This move by the United States can only have a bad impact on peace. Admiral (Migel Angel Gomez Ortega), Mexican secretary of the Navy, when speaking about banning U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons from calling at Mexican ports, pointed out: The maneuvering of U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons in the territorial seas of the Latin American countries runs counter to a treaty signed between the United States and various Latin American countries on setting up a nuclear-free zone in the region.

Not only has the Greek prime minister reiterated his stand against U.S. nuclear weapons, but he has also condemned the U.S. attempt to create tension against socialist countries. A spokesman for the Greek Government has said that Greece has banned the United States from conducting military exercises directed against socialist countries on Greek soil.

Faced with the movement against nuclear arms and against the U.S. attempt to wage war initiated by the people in various countries, the United States and its allies feel bitter and are seeking ways to react and retaliate. The United States has tried to frighten New Zealand with this and with that. Even the Thatcher administration has sided with the United States by refusing to provide important intelligence information to New Zealand as it did previously. The high-level NATO officers training school situated in Rome, Italy, has conducted a coup exercise of the right wing in Greece to provoke the Greek Government.

U.S. officials and pro-U.S. propaganda organizations have deliberately twisted the truth in distorting the goal of the struggle against U.S. nuclear weapons.

However, all of these moves have met with failure. New Zealand criticized the hostile attitude taken by the United States and Britain against its ban on U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons, and at the same time pointed out that it will continue its policy of banning nuclear weapons. Greece has decided to call home all of its officers who are attending the NATO officers training school. Voices of protest against the U.S. nuclear arms race continue to be raised in various countries and are spreading in all continents. This is a realistic manifestation of the will for peace which cannot be checked by any imperialist force.

LAO FINANCE MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS 2-11 MAR

OW110007 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 11 -- A delegation of the Ministry of Finance led by Minister Yao Phonvantha, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, paid a visit to Vietnam from March 2-11.

The Lao delegation had working sessions with a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Finance. The two sides reviewed the cooperation between Vietnam and Laos in the financial field in the past two years and discussed measures to promote their cooperation in 1985 and the following years.

Minutes of an agreement on the financial cooperation between the two countries was signed yesterday by Yao Phonvantha and Chu Tam Thuc, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of finance.

On March 9, the Lao delegation was cordially received by Tran Phuong, member of the CPV CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. During its stay in Vietnam, the Lao guests made a working tour of Ho Chi Minh City.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF DARLAC BATTLE CELEBRATED

Van Tien Dung at Meeting

OW091806 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 9 -- A 1,000-strong meeting was held in Buon Ma Thuot, capital of Darlac Province (Central High-lands), this afternoon in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Buon Ma Thuot victory opening the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign in spring 1975.

It was jointly sponsored by the provincial party committee, people's committee and fatherland front committee. Present on the occasion were General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party C.C. and vice president of the State Council; Y Ngong Niek Dam, member of the party C.C. and secretary of the provincial party committee; Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the party C.C. and vice minister of national defence; Bui San, member of the executive board of the fifth interzone party committee in charge of Dac Lac Province in the time of the Ho Chi Minh campaign; Senior Lieutenant General Hoang Minh Thao, director of the higher military institute, the then commander of the Central Highlands battlefront and of the campaign for the liberation Buon Ma Thuot. Also present were representatives of the embassies of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, and of Dac Lac's Kampuchean sister province of Mondolkiri. Addressing the meeting, Y Ngong Niek Dam insisted on the historic significance of the Buon Ma Thuot victory on March 10, 1975, which opened the Ho Chi Minh campaign.

Upholding their revolutionary tradition, he said, the Armed Forces and people of Darlac have over the past ten years overcome untold difficulties and heavy consequences left behind by the old regime and recorded considerable achievements in socio-economic development, security and national defence.

On behalf of the State Council, Vice President Le Thanh Nghi read the decree to confer the Golden Star Order on Darlac's army and people in acknowledgement of their great contributions to national defence and construction over the past 40 years.

This morning Van Tien Dung, Le Thanh Nghi and other delegates to the celebration paid a floral tribute at the monument to the fallen combatants in Darlac. They also visited Darac's techno-economic exhibition-fair opened, for the first time, on this occasion.

Parade in Darlac

OW101720 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 10 -- A mass parade was held in Darlac Province in the Central Highlands this morning to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Buon Ma Thuot town and to greet the conferment of the Gold Star Order to the province by the State Council.

Present on the occasion were Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and Defence Minister Le Thanh Nghi, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, Y Ngong Niek Dam, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party's committee; Phan Tan Trinh, chairman of the provincial people's committee, representatives of the Embassies of the Soviet Union and the G.D.R., of Mondolkiri Province of Kampuchea, and others.

In his speech before the parade began Phan Tan Trinh brought out the historic significance of the Buon Ma Thuot victory on March 10, 1975, and the momentous changes in Darlac over the past ten years in the economic, cultural and social fields.

Participating in the parade were also military detachments representing the Navy, infantry, Air Force, air defence, militia and self-defence forces a heard of 30 domesticated elephants from Easup and Chu M'nga [spelling of place names as received] Districts also took part.

The parade was watched by more than 30,000 inhabitants of Buon Ma Thuot lined up along the streets and around the nearly erected Buon Ma Thuot victory monument mounted with the T-34 tank number 945 which took part in the assault on the enemy garrison in Buon Ma Thuot ten years ago.

Van Tien Dung Article

OW101027 Hanoi VNA in English 0749 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 9 -- The battle of Buon Ma Thuot ten years ago was the curtain raiser in the Liberation Armed Forces' [LAF] general strategic military campaign in the spring of 1975, which led to the complete liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the country.

Experiences in masterminding this battle are summed up by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence, who was then chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army and field commander of South Vietnam.

Following are excerpts from the general's article, published today in the army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: ...In the art of leading a war at a crucial time, the opening attack in a military campaign to create a big leap forward does not necessarily have to follow an orderly process, going from small to big attacks, from outer defence lines to the inner. Instead, it must be a daring, decisive and crushing blow with a high surprise effect.

The blow must be aimed at the most important but weakest points in the enemy's battle array: cities, provincial capitals, military and political nervous centres, to wipe out entire multi-division regular army units, main forces of the enemy.

Boun Ma Thuot was an important strategic position, the "heart" of Vietnam's Central Highlands. Though lying deep in the defence system of the enemy, it was in fact a target "hard at peel but soft at pulp".

The enemy, who underestimated the LAF's offensive power and the people's support to the revolution, showed many weakpoints in the defence system. The fall of this key strategic stronghold would not only shake and break the enemy's defence system in the Central Highlands but also directly threaten Saigon and create a dramatic change on the South Vietnam battlefield, thus enabling the revolutionary forces to develop their offensive campaign to a higher degree.

In attacking Buon Ma Thuot, the liberation forces applied and developed to a higher degree and on a larger scale the combat method used in the anti-French war of resistance. Main forces, in close coordination with local armed forces and guerrillas, secretly moved in from far-off bases through the enemy's defence line and made swift surprise attacks right on the enemy's nervous centres in the provincial capital, then fanned out to strike outer positions of the enemy. This method is typical of a highly developed people's war. The battle involved seasoned main forces backed by broad and firm popular bases lying right in enemy-held areas.

The LAF's attack on Buon Ma Thuot struck panic among enemy troops and drove them into an impasse and losing posture. The LAF, taking the initiative of action, encircled and split the enemy, with high determination to win the biggest possible victories according to plan. The enemy were faced with a difficult choice: to hold on to the Central Highlands and be destroyed or to pull out from the battlefield and get clobbered in their retreat.

The Saigon army hastily attempted a strategic retreat in the thin hope that the units that fled the Central Highlands could gather in central coastal provinces to defend the southern part of South Vietnam. The fleeing troops, however, were encircled and hotly pursued by the revolutionary forces, and their retreat soon turned into a panicky flight leading to the fall of the Central Highlands including three provinces, and throwing the whole puppet army and administration into utter doldrums.

The great Central Highlands victory gave the revolutionary war a new strategic opportunity. The LAF and people, spearheaded by regular Army units, made sweeping attacks, disintegrating large parts of the puppet army and administration, liberating Saigon and the whole of South Vietnam in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign much earlier than planned before the 1975 rainy season set in.

The Buon Ma Thuot victory has gone down into Vietnam's history of military art. In this strategic offensive, a series of problems relating to the military art were solved satisfactorily. They included mastery of time and space in a war, seizing the right opportunity, choosing the right direction and targets for attack, close coordination of combat forces, clever combination of armed forces and factors to create a great aggregate strength, imaginative methods of attack, holding the initiative of action and flexibly dealing with all eventualities. All that resulted in high combat efficiency on the battlefield.

In a revolutionary war, the key to victory lies in a correct political and military guideline, in the taking of accurate strategic and operational decision, especially at the turning points of the war in which the opportunity to launch offensives and the decision to mount the opening attack are of special significance. The Buon Ma Thuot victory also resulted from a scientific and revolutionary analysis of the war situation, of the power balance between the revolutionary forces and the enemy on the battlefield, the power balance between the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces in South-east Asia in particular and in the world as a whole.

That comprehensive analysis helped create a chance "once in a thousand years" for a general offensive and uprising in South Vietnam which ended in the complete liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the country. The greatest difficulty and also the greatest skill in the leadership of revolution and war is the choice of the right opportunity and the right direction for action to create a leap forward. This opportunity must include elements favourable for the rapid growth and deployment of the revolutionary forces to drive the enemy into an unexpected and uncalculable position in which they cannot anticipate the forthcoming developments, and to inflict upon them one defeat after another, the next heavier than the preceding one and eventually complete defeat.

LE DUAN AT VFF CONFERENCE IN HO CHI MINH CITY

BK270804 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The VFF Central Committee, second tenure, held its third plenary session in Ho Chi Minh City 21-23 February. With great elation, the conference welcomed Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who visited and addressed the conference. He pointed out to the VFF its tasks and course of action in the new revolutionary stage.

GENERAL NGUYEN ANH DE DIES AFTER 'SERIOUS' ILLNESS

HK120350 Hong Kong AFP in English 0335 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi, March 12 (AFP) -- Vietnamese General Nguyen Anh De, 64, has died after a "serious" illness, press reports here said. The reports yesterday described the general as head of Vietnam's commando units.

LATE REPORT: PRC LAUNCHES BORDER ATTACKS

HK131324 Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi, March 13 (AFP) -- Vietnam today charged China with launching 14 border attacks in the past few days and firing some 70,000 shells on the two countries' border.

Vietnamese officials said that Hanoi's forces between Friday and yesterday had driven back 14 Chinese attacks on the border province of Ha Tuyen, which faces Yunnan in south-western China. They gave no casualty figures but said the Chinese attacks were backed by some 70,000 shells.

(In Beijing NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) said China had condemned in a letter to the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar what it called Vietnam's "recent armed provocations." China reported launching "counter-attacks in self-defense" last week to repulse what Beijing said were more than 20 Vietnamese cross-border raids backed by massive artillery fire. NCNA said the incidents began Friday and lasted through dawn Monday. The letter to Mr. Perez de Cuellar, transmitted by Beijing's U.N. Representative Ling Qing, said that "Vietnamese troops have frantically bombarded border villages and towns inside China.")

There was no independent confirmation of either side's allegations.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN REBUTS CRITICISM OF RECENT TRIP

BK131134 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has rebutted criticism at his Southeast Asian tour by saying he has made progress toward peace in the region. On his arrival in Brisbane after a 10-day tour, Mr Hayden said he still believed the only solution was through political negotiation. He said also that the incursion of Vietnamese troops into Thai territory was destabilizing the area.

Mr Hayden defended himself against claims by Indonesia's foreign affairs minister, Dr Mokhtar, that his credibility has been damaged during his trip to Indochina. Dr Mokhtar referred to Mr Hayden's meeting with the Kampuchean prime minister, Mr Hun Sen, in Vietnam as unfortunate and Mr Hayden's repudiation of the Vietnamese assurance that its troops had not violated Thai territory. [sentence as heard]

Mr Hayden said in Brisbane that it was not much good just talking to the Kampuchean resistance sources while excluding the key people in Kampuchea. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, of which Indonesia is a member, does not recognize the Phnom Penh government of Mr Hun Sen. As regard to the Vietnamese incursion into Thailand, Mr Hayden said he had been given an intelligence report on the border situation before meeting with the Vietnamese Government. He said that report had required further confirmation, but would not say whether it supported the Vietnamese view or that of Thailand.

MINISTER BUTTON TO ATTEND CHERNENKO'S FUNERAL

BK121118 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] The minister for industry, technology, and commerce, Senator Button, will represent the Australian Government at the funeral of the Soviet president, Mr Chernenko. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, said he had already agreed to travel to Canada at the end of next week, but Senator Button was a person of very senior status who will represent Australia well.

Mr Hawke said Mr Chernenko will be remembered most importantly for the fact that under his leadership, an agreement emerged with the United States for the full-scale resumption of disarmament talks. He said Mr Chernenko must be given his share of the credit for that achievement.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Affairs Department says a Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mr Mikhail Kapitsa, is still expected to make a scheduled visit to Australia this week despite the death of Mr Chernenko. Mr Kapitsa is an expert on Asia and will be the most senior Soviet official to visit Australia in recent years.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON CHERNENKO'S DEATH

BK120729 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] In connection with the passing away of Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and people, President Suharto today sent a condolences cable to the Soviet Government. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja also sent a similar cable to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

After a meeting with President Suharto at the president's Cendana road residence in Jakarta this morning, Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono told newsmen that due to a tight schedule, President Suharto has instructed Indonesian Ambassador to the Soviet Union R.M. Khusin to attend President Konstantin Chernenko's funeral, scheduled for tomorrow at the Red Square in Moscow.

FOREIGN MINISTER MOKHTAR TO VISIT HANOI 14 MAR

HK131212 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Jakarta, March 13 (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today said he would go to Hanoi tomorrow for talks with Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach as Indonesia condemned alleged incursions into Thailand by Hanoi troops.

Mr. Mokhtar told newsmen his three days of talks there would focus mainly on bilateral relations, but said that if the Vietnamese wanted to speak about Cambodia, they would also discuss the problem.

As Mr. Mokhtar announced his Hanoi visit, already twice postponed, a strongly-worded Foreign Ministry press release expressed Indonesia's "grave concern" over alleged incursions into Thai territory by Vietnamese troops. It said the incursions, denied by Hanoi, showed that Vietnam "is not sincere in its statements so far of seeking a peaceful solution by negotiations of the Cambodian problem."

"It also shows that Vietnam in trying to achieve its political aims in Cambodia, does not hesitate to use all means, including infringement of the sovereignty and integrity of other countries in disregard of the rules of international intercourse.

"Indonesia very much regrets this development and once more demands that Vietnam cease all its military activities. This is necessary to create the right conditions for finding ways of a comprehensive peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem", the statement concluded.

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS SPANISH COUNTERPART

For Madrid and other media coverage of the visit to Spain by Defense Minister General Poniman including his meetings with Spanish Defense Minister Narciso Serra, see the Spain section of the 13 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR, SFRY'S PLANINC SPEAK AT BANQUET

BK121110 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Malaysia has called on Yugoslavia to play a positive role to ensure that Antarctica becomes a common heritage of mankind. As leader of the Nonaligned Movement group of nations, Yugoslavia should ensure a greater international cooperation to achieve this. The call was made by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed at a dinner held in Kuala Lumpur in honor of the visiting Yugoslav Prime Minister Mrs Milka Planinc. He also expressed concern that the Nonaligned Movement had shown a tendency to note towards radicalism and converged alignment. Both countries share a common desire to see that the movement is brought back to the original objectives and principles. The prime minister expresses confidence that Yugoslavia will do its best to ensure that original guiding principles of the movement remain in order to preserve its credibility.

Mrs Planinc, in her reply, calls for maximum efforts to open a process leading to global negotiations and the eventual establishment of the new international economic order. She says a broad and comprehensive democratization of international relations in the political, economic, and other fields is the only way that could ensure the peaceful and secure development of mankind.

This morning, Mrs Milka Planinc called on the yang dipertuan negeri [Governor] of Melaka, Tan Sri Syed Ahmad Shahabuddin, at his residence in Melaka. Mrs Planinc and her delegation later visited the Ayer Kroh-Pagoh highway project being undertaken by a Yugoslav concern. Earlier, in Kuala Lumpur, the Yugoslav prime minister toured the national museum.

SINGAPOREAUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS DHANABALAN

HK111230 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Singapore, March 11 (AFP) -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden today said the spillover of Vietnam's offensive against Cambodian resistance fighters into Thailand had posed a setback to his efforts to help mediate an end to the strife. He arrived last night on the last leg of a tour of Indochina and Southeast Asia preparing for a Canberra conference gathering all sides in the conflict.

Speaking to reporters after nearly two hours of talks with his Singapore counterpart Suppiah Dhanabalan, he said he was not abandoning his mission but that a resolution was "a very long time away." He also said he had conveyed his concern to the Australian ambassador to Hanoi about Vietnamese forces who crossed into Thailand last week to attack the Ta Tum resistance base.

He would not go into details, but said it was clear that Thailand would not be willing to participate in any talks now. "So nothing is going to happen," he said.

He said he had sought more information before making any decisions on what to do next in his bid to help end the conflict.

Mr Dhanabalan later reiterated Singapore's view that Hanoi had showed no sign that it wanted a solution to the Cambodian problem. He said Hanoi kept putting forward proposals "like kite flying" to divert attention from the real issues and to distract those opposed to Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. He said the Cambodian problem took up only 15 minutes of the two leaders' meeting, during which Mr Hayden briefed him on his talks with Vietnamese leaders and Hun Sen, foreign minister of the pro-Hanoi Cambodian Government.

"There was nothing new, nothing more than what I had already read in the papers," Mr Dhanabalan said, adding he had not discouraged Mr Hayden's efforts despite admitted differences in views.

Australia recognises neither the Phnom Penh government nor the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) recognised by Singapore and its partners in the anti-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the majority of UN members.

Last night Mr Hayden said he had received word from the Australian Embassy there and from Thai officials that Vietnamese troops had violated Thai territory in their latest assault on Ta Tum, contrary to what the Vietnamese had told him in Hanoi. He said that Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila had told him that as long as Vietnamese forces infringed Thai sovereignty and fought Thai forces, it would be pointless for anyone to suggest considering any proposals for a settlement.

Mr Hayden said the main stumbling block to Hanoi's participation in talks to end the six-year-old struggle in Cambodia, with Soviet-backed Vietnam on one side and Chinese and ASEAN-backed CGDK on the other, was the Khmer Rouge resistance faction led by Pol Pot.

The pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge, internationally condemned for mass killings of Cambodians during its rule from 1975 till it was deposed by the Vietnamese in 1979, is the dominant partner in the tripartite CGDK headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Australia does not recognise the CGDK because of the presence of the Khmer Rouge. ASEAN, largely in deference to China, has withstood pressures to dump the Khmer Rouge, although it has said its backing for the CGDK was not to see the Khmer Rouge back in power.

Mr Hayden said Hanoi, which keeps between 150,000 and 170,000 troops in Cambodia, had insisted that General Pol Pot and his deputy, Ieng Sary, had to be removed from the coalition and the Khmer Rouge troops disarmed before it could proceed with any negotiation. He also said that Hanoi wanted only one party, the Communist Party of Kampuchea, in the troubled Indochina state and others could contest as independents in a future election to allow self-determination for Cambodians.

Australia and several other countries, individually and under the aegis of the UN, have called for a withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Cambodia to pave the way for UN-supervised free elections.

MARCOS SEES OFF DELEGATION TO CHERNENKO FUNERAL

HK130216 Hong Kong AFP in English 0142 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, March 13 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos has been seen outside his official residence for the first time since going into medical isolation in November, seeing off his wife Imelda at Manila Airport late yesterday. The 67-year-old chief executive bade goodbye to Mrs Marcos before she took a plane for Moscow as the head of the 16-member Philippine delegation to the state funeral of Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko.

Major Manila newspapers today prominently displayed pictures of the Marcoses with Soviet Ambassador to Manila Yuriy Sholmov at the airport. It was the first time President Marcos was seen outside his Malacanang Presidential Palace since he dropped out of sight in mid-November for what was then said to be a bout with the 'flu.

In his first news conference since his illness -- which sparked rumors that he had died or was dying -- Mr Marcos said last February 26 that he was felled by a powerful and unidentified "virus" and denied he underwent surgery. Mr Marcos is believed in medical circles here to be suffering from a kidney disease, but admits only to having allergies and complications from bits of shrapnel lodged inside his body since his World War II guerrilla days. Mr Marcos is expected to attend the graduation rites of the elite Philippine Military Academy on March 22 for his first out-of-town trip since November, official spokesmen announced earlier.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS U.S., DOMESTIC CRITICISM

HK120908 Hong Kong AFP in English 0608 GMT 12 Mar 85

[By Georges Biannic and Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, March 12 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos denied "there is any rebellion" in his KBL party as he reaffirmed confidence in his entire cabinet for the "battle for survival" he now had to wage after ruling for 20 years. The 67-year-old president told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview yesterday it was not his habit "to run away from a fight" in the face of mounting opposition to his regime both here and in some U.S. Government and congressional circles.

President Marcos, however, emphasized that U.S. opposition to his authoritarian rule came only from a section of "American bureaucracy" and that the U.S. Government "bailed us out when we were in terrible trouble in 1983 and 1984." Mr Marcos was referring to the U.S. grant of substantial "bridging loans" to his government when this country's worst economic crisis since the Second World War set in after the 1983 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Although criticism against him continues in the United States, President Marcos said "you can expect this from the Americans, the Americans never had a united bureaucracy" but "one must take all of this in stride."

The president said he had no plans to revamp the cabinet since "I need a cabinet crisis like I need a hole in the head" despite sharp rebuke of Labor Minister Blas Ople. He said he had yet to decide who would replace Mr. Tolentino whom he fired March 4 after disagreement on Foreign Ministry internal policies and the minister's continued criticism of the president's arrest and legislative powers.

The president indicated to AFP Mr Ople would remain in the cabinet. The labor minister in a public speech lambasted the government's "patronage system" and said this made for a "soft state." Mr. Marcos said he was relying on his "old team" (cabinet) to "work out the policies that have been established since 1970 and 1971 and we modify them as we move along, refine, improve on them. Let's save the country first." As for criticism against him from his own official family, the president said he preferred this criticism "within the party" even if "we debate it passionately" and even "angrily."

On the communist New People's Army (NPA) rebellion, the president, although belittling growing NPA strength earlier in the interview, admitted it was a worrisome factor that substantially contributed to his current "survival" crisis. Mr. Marcos had emphasized that of a total of 41,000 Philippine villages, only 4,000 were affected by the NPA.

Unless the country comes up with workable economic solutions, he said, "the communists may take over as they have done in other countries, although I would say that even without any cohesive organized effort on the part of the government, the people should never allow the communists to take over." "People on their own, spontaneously just like in the guerrilla days, should organize themselves into citizens groups and fight the communists tooth and nail," he said. The president was a bemedalled guerrilla in the Second World War.

The NPA, whose armed strength is estimated at about 12,000 has been mounting a country-side rebellion since 1969. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile recently said in the last three years, NPA strength grew 23 per cent annually.

The president said that to date, the government had yet to uncover a solid clue as to the perpetrators of a series of major fires in Manila, particularly the five-star Regent Hotel blaze which killed 25 people.

IMELDA SAYS MARCOS TO RUN FOR 1987 PRESIDENCY

HK121527 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Mar 85 p 20

[Text] President Marcos is running for reelection in the 1987 presidential elections, first lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos reiterated yesterday. The first lady also said the president will have a busy schedule in the next few weeks. She said the president will meet with businessmen in a few days and will be the commencement speaker of the Phil. Military Academy in Baguio City on March 22.

In reiterating the president's reelection bid, Mrs Marcos said that only President Marcos can tackle the country's present problems. "I cannot see at this point anyone who knows the country's problems well enough to take the place of a leader." However, Mrs Marcos admitted there are many "presidential hopefuls."

To the question that if President Marcos would not run for re-election for any reason, who would replace him as a candidate, Mrs Marcos said, "I have only one scenario -- Ferdinand is running in 1987."

The six-year term of the president will end in 1987 and will coincide with the election of a vice-president in accordance with an amendment in the Constitution made in 1982. Mrs Marcos also said the president is in the best of shape and is attending to heavy schedules and duties so there is no reason why he should step down.

OPPOSITION DECLARATION CRITICIZED BY KBL LEADERS

HK111602 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Mar 85 pp 1, 15

[Text] Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) leaders labelled yesterday the 12-point "Declaration of Principles" of the National Unification Conference" as a collection of negative and "sterile" ideas and "pipe dreams." They ridiculed the holding of a unity conference which saw many opposition leaders shying away from the meeting because of suspicion that some were merely using it for their selfish political ends.

KBL Secretary General Jose Rono said in a statement the declaration demonstrates that the opposition continues to live on dreams and that their leaders are bereft of new ideas.

"It reflects the sterility of the entire opposition groups who have not up to now failed come up with a promised plan for government," Rono said.

Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez said in a statement that except for the issue of the legalization of the Communist Party, the other principles enunciated by the conference were similar to the platform advocated by the Convenor Group last December. "This was the same platform that had been repudiated not only by the majority of the people but by some opposition leaders themselves," Perez said.

"It is ironic that while the opposition were talking about the holding of free, honest, and periodic elections, many of those present in the meeting were opposition members themselves who were elected to the Batasang Pambansa in a free election."

MP Constantino Navarro (KBL-Surigao) described the opposition's attempts at unity as a "three-ring circus" which, he said, was designed more to entertain the people than to address pressing national problems. Navarro said the fragmented opposition groups should take stock of their present public image before the electorate and settle down to a more serious stance as befitting political figures who would aspire for national leadership.

"As it is, they fritter away precious time playing in a three-ring circus, doubtless entertaining themselves and the people but contributing nothing substantial to the national interest," he said.

Perez said the opposition will never be able to unite because of personality conflicts, "insatiable" personal ambitions, and ideological differences of the leaders vying for power. He noted that many of the leaders of the Convenor Group did not attend the conference because they suspected that the conference was merely called to boost the candidacy of former Sen. Salvador H. Laurel.

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